REGISTERED No. 1—1873.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,227.—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, JUNE 21, 1875.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

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Per Annum	Rs. 57	Per Annum	Rs. 67
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a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

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First insertion.................... 8 As. per Line.

Second do. .... 4½ ,, ,,

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In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of those classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines.....................Rs. 1 0

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Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, JEDDAH, ALGIERS AND LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), will despatch the S. S. ORIENTAL, 1,481 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander Templeton, as above from Kurrachee on THURSDAY, the 1st July. Cargo and Passengers can be booked from Bombay and all the Ports at which the Company's Steamers touch.

The Oriental is fitted in the usual style of the Company's Vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 40 First-class Passengers and 12 Second-class.

The Vessel with Cargo and Passengers will leave Bombay on TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, but Passengers leaving Bombay by the steamer of Saturday, the 26th inst., will be in time for her at Kurrachee.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 1st June, 1875.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, every week.

The S. S. MECCA, 1,460 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander R. Johnson, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 26th June at 2 P.M.

June 1875.		July 1875.	
Leaves BOMBAY	26	Leaves Madras	9
,, Carwar	28	,, Musulipatam	10
,, Narrakel ......July	1	,, Coconada	11
,, Alleppey	1	,, Vizagapatam	12
,, Tuticorin	2	,, Bimlipatam	12
,, Colombo	3	,, Gopalpore	13
,, Negapatam	6	,, False Point	14
,, Pondicherry	7	Arrives CALCUTTA	16

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

P.S.—Weather permitting, the Steamer will call at Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore and Cochin.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The S. S. BURMAH, 1,081 Tons, 142 H. P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd June 1875, at 4 P.M.

June 1875.		July 1875.	
Leaves BOMBAY	23	Leaves BUSREH	12
,, Kurrachee	27	,, Fao	12
,, Gwadur	29	,, Bushire	14
,, Jask ......July	1	,, Linga	18
,, Bunder Abbas	2	,, Bunder Abbas	20
,, Linga	4	,, Muscat	22
,, Bushire	6	,, Kurrachee	24
,, Fao	8	Arrive BOMBAY	27
Arrive BUSREH	9		

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the Monsoon despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every SATURDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every WEDNESDAY at 2 P.M.

The S.S. BURMAH, 1081 Tons, 142 H.P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd June 1875, at 4 P.M.

The S.S. KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander R. J. Scott, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 26th June 1875, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	£22	£16 Including Wines.	£4 Without food.
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles	52	35	14-10

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

PERSIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st of July, 1875.
INDIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st August, 1875.
SUMATRA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st September, 1875.
ASSYRIA, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st October, 1875.
INDIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st November, 1875.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-Class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1875.

ANCHOR LINE.

THE following powerful Steamers will be despatched to LIVERPOOL via SUEZ CANAL.

	Tons.	H.P.	
EUROPA	2,277	424 Nominal,	about 10th July.
CALEDONIA	2,125	424	10th Augt.

These Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers and exceptionally good accommodation for Second-class Passengers, and each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

The Steamers will receive quick despatch and may be depended on to make good passages.

FARES.	1st Class.	2nd Class.
LIVERPOOL	Rs. 500	Rs. 300
SUEZ	,, 350	,, 200

For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.
Agents.

11th June, 1875.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S.S. VIXEN arrived from LIVERPOOL, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS.

No CLAIMS for DAMAGE or SHORT DELIVERY will be admitted under any circumstances unless passed by the Captain before departure of the Vessel.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents s. s. Vixen.

Bombay, 17th June 1875.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	June.
TEHERAN	A. H. Johnson	2333	400	25th—Suez, &c.
				July.
AUSTRALIA	J. Murray	3648	600	2nd—Southampton.
KASHGAR	C. J. Babot	2609	450	9th—Suez, &c.
INDUS	N. Stewart	3478	500	16th—Southampton.
DELHI	G. Lee	2178	400	23rd—Suez, &c.
DECCAN	J. D. Gaby	3128	600	30th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct ; but by the alternate steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 11th June 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 28th June 1875, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. CATHAY, (2 982 tons, and 450 H.P.), Captain R. T. Dundas, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 25th June 1875.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 14th June 1875.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO SAIL ABOUT THE 25th JUNE.

THE fine Steamer COROMANDEL, 1,979 Tons, John D. Mary, Commander, will be despatched as above.

This Steamer is favorably known in the East India Trade, for which she was specially designed, having her Cabins and Saloon on Upper Deck.

PASSAGE MONEY.......... Rs. 500,

exclusive of Wines and Liquors, which can be had on board at moderate prices.

For further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.,
OR
MACKINLAY, SIMPSON & Co.

Bombay, 1st June 1875.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE FRESH ARAB AND PERSIAN HORSES.

On THURSDAY, the 24th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at Mahomed Banker's Stable, Bhendy Bazar, by order of Tricumlal Hurrykissondas, and on account and at the risk of Aga John. 15 Handsome Fresh Arab and Persian Horses.

The above Horses will be on view, from Wednesday, the 23rd instant.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 21st June 1875.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY,
NO. 13, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Woolencloth cuttings, Selvages, Helmets, Frocks, Trousers, Waterproof Coats, &c., at the Clothing Office, Claremont, Nesbit Lane, Byculla.

Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. are instructed by the Superintendent of Army Clothing to sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 24th instant, at 1 P.M., at the above-mentioned place, the condemned stores of the army clothing, consisting of wicker Helmets covered, serge frocks, tartan trousers, water-proof coats, hats, and leggings, bales, cloth cuttings and selvages, great coats, capes, and cloaks, &c.

A deposit of Rs 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale, and the delivery of the goods should be taken within three days from the day of sale on making the payment thereof.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 21st June 1875.

KEATING'S

PERSIAN INSECT-DESTROYING POWDER,

As supplied to Her Majesty's Government.

THIS Powder is quite *harmless to animal life*, but unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOS, MOTHS IN FURS, and every other species of Insect. SPORTSMEN will find this an invaluable remedy for destroying FLEAS IN THEIR DOGS, as also *Ladies for their Pet Dogs.* This invaluable article has found so great a sale that it has tempted others to vend a so-called article in imitation ; the Public are therefore cautioned to observe that the Packets of the Genuine Powder bear the autograph of THOMAS KEATING.

SOLD IN BOTTLES BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

KEATING'S BON BONS OR WORM TABLETS, A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for children.

TESTIMONIAL.

"To Mr. THOMAS KEATING. "Harpenden, 7th March 1871, "Sir,—My two little girls, respectively three and two years, showed symptoms of having worms, so I obtained some of your Worm Bon Bons, from Mr. Busby, and they effected a ch a thorough cure—in fact, I think, saved their lives. The elder little girl had sixteen worms come from her. I think it my duty to acquaint you with the fact. "FREDK. WILMOTT."

Sold in Tins, by all Chemists and Druggists.

THOMAS KEATING,
London, Export Chemist and Druggist.

Indents for pure Drugs and Chemicals carefully executed.

CONSUMPTION,

INDIGESTION AND WASTING DISEASES. The most approved REMEDIES are

PANCREATIC EMULSION AND PANCREATINE. The Original and Genuine prepared only by

SAVORY & MOORE,
143, New Bond-street. London.

Sold by them and all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

MACFARLANE'S CASTINGS.

ARCHITECTURAL, SANITARY, AND ARTISTIC.

GLASGOW. 48, Washington Street. | LONDON. 84, Upper Thames Street.

New Works.—Possilpark, Glasgow.

See Fifth Edition of Catalogue, containing 3,500 new designs in

Rain Water Goods.	Verandahs.	Columns & Lamps.
Railing and Gates.	Conservatories.	School Fittings.
Tomb Railing.	Covered Ways.	Washhand Basins.
Terminals.	Balconies.	Closets and Urinals.
Cresting.	Fountains.	Baths and Troughs.

ORNAMENTAL CASTINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Orders must be accompanied by a Remittance or References to Firm in England.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

The Public are CAUTIONED against the unfounded statement, frequently made, "that the composition of CHLORODYNE is known to Chemists and the Medical Profession." The fact is, CHLORODYNE was Discovered and Invented by Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (ex Army Medical Staff), and so named by him, and it has baffled all attempts at analysis by the first Chemists of the day. The method and secret of the preparation have never been published. It is obvious, therefore, that anything sold under the name, save Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, is a spurious imitation.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the Inventor of CHLORODYNE.

REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effect and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases :—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colics, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hysteria, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians, and J. T. Davenport, that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was CHLORODYNE.—See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay.—"CHLORODYNE is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after 18 months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."

Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, reports (Dec., 1865) that in nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE was administered, the patient recovered.

Extract from *Medical Times*, Jan. 12, 1866.—"CHLORODYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not thus be singularly popular did it not supply a want and fill a place."

CAUTION.—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

Sole Manufacturer.—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, GREAT RUSSELL ST., BLOOMSBURY, LONDON.

Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1½d., and 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d.

J. & E. ATKINSON,

WHOLESALE AND EXPORT PERFUMERY, AND FANCY SOAP MANUFACTURERS,
24, OLDBOND STREET, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1799.

EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDALS.

LONDON......1862—PRIZE MEDAL.
PARIS ....1867—ONLY SILVER MEDAL.
CORDOVA.....1872—ONLY MEDAL AWARDED.
LIMA ....1872—THE SILVER MEDAL.
VIENNA ....1873—GRAND MEDAL—"PROGRESS."

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED WHITE ROSE AND OTHER PERFUMES.

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED EAU DE COLOGNE.

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED BROWN WINDSOR SOAP, &c.

N.B.—All Perfumes, Lavender Waters, Eau de Cologne, &c. manufactured "in Bond," and shipped duty free at great reduction.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

CAUTION.—Many spurious imitations are now sold of Messrs. J. & E. Atkinson's Goods ; orders should therefore be sent direct or through commission houses of repute. Their goods are kept by all respectable dealers throughout the World.

Wholesale Agents in Bombay..............D. S. KEMP & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

IMMENSE SUCCESS.

D'ARCY READ'S "GHOST" IN HIS NEW HOME.

Large Bungalow opposite the Grant Road Railway Bridge.

TO-NIGHT ! TO-NIGHT ! ! TO-NIGHT ! ! !

ENTIRELY NEW PHANTASMAGORIA, ENTITLED : YE PAST, PRESENT, AND FUTURE.

AFTER WHICH "TEMPTATION."

THE KNIGHT WATCHING HIS ARMOUR, Vision of Mary, his Betrothed, surrounded by Angels.

To conclude with a laughable Spectral Monologue, entitled : "THE HAUNTED MISER."

Doors open at 8-30 ; to commence at 9 P.M.

ADMISSION.

Front Seats (Reserved), Rs. 2; Second Class, Rs. 1; Third Class, As. 8.

Family Ticket, Reserved, to admit 4............Rs. 7 0

Ditto Unreserved do. .... ,, 5 0

CHILDREN AND SCHOOLS, HALF PRICE.

Plan of seats may be seen at Messrs. S. Ross & Co.'s Musical Depot, 10 Medows Street, where Tickets may be obtained.

TO BE LET, from 1st July, the spacious REFRESHMENT and BILLIARD ROOMS in Apollo Street, known as the DIVAN EXCHANGE. Rent moderate. For particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

28, Meadow Street.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE EAST INDIA ASSOCIATION.—A MEETING of the MEMBERS of the Bombay Branch of the EAST INDIA ASSOCIATION will be held in the Hall of the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, on TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 6 p.m., for the purpose of welcoming to this country E. B. EASTWICK, Esq., C.B., Chairman of the Council of the Parent Association. The attendance of the public is requested.

By Order of the Managing Committee,
JAVERILAL U. YAJNIK,
KASINATH TRIMBAK TELANG,
Honorary Secretaries.

Bombay, June 17, 1875.

D. S. KEMP AND CO.,
WHOLESALE CHEMISTS
AND
MANUFACTURERS.

(Prize Medal, 1873.)

Price List, Wholesale and General, furnished on receipt of card.

Sassoon House, 7 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

MELLIN'S EXTRACT

FOR PREPARING LIEBEG'S MILK.

Always a large supply on hand at the

SOLO AGENTS FOR INDIA,
D S KEMP & CO.

J. NEUBERG.

MANILLA CIGARS.

CAVITES No. 2.

An exceptionally fine parcel of the above just to hand per s. s. Lombardy.

Rs. 65 per 1000.

Rs. 7 per 100.

In original case of 10,000...Rs. 60 per 1,000.

SPECIAL RATES FOR THE TRADE.

Intending purchasers are recommended to make EARLY APPLICATION.

ESMERADO CAVITES.

THE FINEST PRODUCTION OF THE MANILLAS
EXQUISITE BRAND
PER BOX OF 100, Rs. 9.

IMPERIALS,

A MOST NOBLE CIGAR,
Rs. 21 PER BOX OF 125.

VEGUEROS,

AN EXTREMELY RARE BRAND OF
HAVANNAH FLAVOR,
Rs. 18 PER BOX OF 125.

CABALLEROS,

THE MESS CIGAR,
Rs. 17 PER BOX OF 125.

REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY, MR. NEUBERG WOULD RECOMMEND SMOKERS TO NOTE.

REGALIA BRITTANICA..	Per Box of	50 Rs.	13
REINA VICTORIA	do.	100 ,,	21
LA MOSCOVITA	do.	50 ,,	6
LA FLOR	do.	50 ,,	6
KINGS	do.	50 ,,	6
EL INCOGNITA	do.	100 ,,	10
LA VIRIATO	do.	100 ,,	9

FOR SPECIAL PRICE LIST APPLY TO

J. NEUBURG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

SPECTACLES.

THE Undersigned have on hand a very fine SELECTION of these valuable INSTRUMENTS, as well as

EYE GLASSES,

COLOURED EYE PRESERVERS, &c.,

and invite inspection from all requiring *aids to the sight.* Consisting of

Clear Spectacles of Brazilian Pebble.
Neutral Tinted or Darkened Spectacles.
Double Eye Glasses of Pebble.
Single Eye Glasses of Pebble.

These are assorted for the various degrees of long and short sight, ensuring the exact power required.

The Spectacles are set in Frames of *Blue Steel, Gilt Steel, and Gilt Sterling Silver.* The Double Eye Glasses in Gold, Nickel-plated Steel and Tortoise-shell, and the Single Eye Glasses are unmounted, being simply pierced for a Cord.

THE COLOURED EYE PRESERVERS,
CONSIST OF

Railway Spectacles, being Tinted Glasses set in Gauze Sides and Steel Frames.

Horse-shoe Spectacles ; Tinted Glasses, Horse-shoe Form with sides of same shape, in Steel Frames.

Spoon-shape Spectacles ; Tinted *Goggles* in Steel Frames.

Plain Tinted Goggles in Gauze and Elastic Cords.

THE FULLEST INFORMATION AND ASSISTANCE SUPPLIED ON APPLICATION.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

IMMEDIATE SALE—Grand PIANO 400 Rupees. Mail Phaeton (new) Horse, Harness, 650 Rupees. Apply to Dr. CRANE, R. A., Colaba.

FOR SALE.—Superior Himalayan KUMAON TEAS in 1 lb. packets, at Re. 1-12 to Rs. 2-4 per lb. Apply D. P. BATHA & Co., 9, Hummum Street, Bombay.

WANTED to PURCHASE a good second-hand PALANQUIN SHIGRAM. Apply PURVIS' AGENCY, Elphinstone Circle.

WANTED, a situation as Superintendent, Supervisor, or Clerk of Works. The applicant is thoroughly conversant with the construction of Engineering works, a good practical Mechanic, and well versed in Hindoostanee. Salary no object. Address, B.J., care of Station Master, E I.R., Jubbulpoor.

HAMILTON & CO.,
JEWELLERS,
RAMPART ROW.

PRESENTS TO FRIENDS AT HOME.

TRINCHINOPOLY GOLD AND SILVER JEWELLERY,

CUTTACK SILVER JEWELLERY,

CASHMERE SILVER WORK.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

ENGLISH JEWELLERY.

Gold Suites	Rs. 180, 225, 280, 300, 500
Gem ,,	,, 200, 250, 300, 350, to 600
Gold half Suites	,, 50, 55, 60, 80, 100 to 150
Gem ,, ,,	,, 75, 85, 100, 120, 150
Bracelets Chased Gold	,, 70, 80, 85, 90, 100, 125, 200
,, with Gems	,, 100, 120, 150, 200, to 1,000
Earrings, Gold	,, 18, 25, 30, 40, 50, to 100
Gem Rings	,, 30, 35, 50, 60, 100 to 1,000
Gold Lockets	,, 25, 30, 35, 40, 60, 80, 100 to 150
Gem ditto	,, 60, 80, 90, 100 to 500
Necklets, Flexible Bands	,, 100, 120, 150, 180, 200, 250.

HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, AND SIMLA.

CAUTION.

J. & F. MARTELL'S BRANDY.

It having come to our knowledge that spurious imitations are imported, Consumers should be careful to see that they obtain the genuine article with our Brand, which is to be had of all respectable Dealers.

MARTELL & Co.

NOTICES.

WATERPROOFS FOR THE MONSOON.

WHITE INDIA RUBBER COATS	Rs. 13-8	or Rs. 19-8 the Suit.
WHITE INDIA RUBBER LEGGINGS	,, 4-8	
WHITE INDIA RUBBER CAPS	,, 3 8	
DOUBLE VULCANIZED WHITE RUBBER COATS, extra thick for rough Wear	Rs. 11-0	Rs. 18-8 or the Suit.
DOUBLE VULCANIZED WHITE RUBBER LEGGINGS	,, 5-8	
DOUBLE VULCANIZED WHITE RUBBER CAPS	,, 3 8	
EXTRA QUALITY DOUBLE PROOFED WHITE RUBBER COATS, recommended for Board-ship Wear	Rs. 20 0	or Rs. 27-8 the Suit.
EXTRA QUALITY DOUBLE PROOFED WHITE RUBBER LEGGINGS	,, 5-8	
EXTRA QUALITY DOUBLE PROOFED WHITE RUBBER CAPS	,, 3-8	
INVERNESS CAPES.		
WHITE INDIA RUBBER CAPES	Rs. 18-0	or Rs. 25 the Suit.
WHITE INDIA RUBBER LEGGINGS	,, 5 8	
WHITE INDIA RUBBER CAPS	,, 3-8	
EXTRA QUALITY DOUBLE PROOFED WHITE RUBBER CAPES	Rs. 25 0	or Rs. 33 the Suit.
EXTRA QUALITY DOUBLE PROOFED WHITE RUBBER LEGGINGS	,, 5-8	
EXTRA QUALITY DOUBLE PROOFED WHITE RUBBER CAPS	,, 3-8	
DRAB FINE TWILLED CAPES, the best article procurable, warranted not to stick	Rs. 30-0	

ANY OF THE ABOVE SOLD SEPARATELY.

AMERICAN LEATHER CLOTH,

OF EXTRA THICKNESS, FOR

SEPOYS' AND GHORAWALLAS' CLOAKS AND PUGREE COVERS.

LADIES' WATERPROOF CLOAKS.

TO ENVELOPE THE ENTIRE FIGURE, INVALUABLE TO TRAVELLERS, Rs. 12-8 to Rs. 25.

LADIES' GALOSHES, Rs. 3 per Pair.

GENTLEMEN'S GALOSHES, Rs. 3 per Pair.

GENTLEMEN'S INDIA RUBBER HESSIAN BOOTS, Rs. 12-8 to 17-8.

UMBRELLAS.

COTTON :	ALPACA :	SILK :
Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 3-8	Rs. 5 8 to Rs. 7-8.	Rs. 7-8 to Rs. 20.

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT, OR ONE ANNA AND A HALF ALLOWED ON EACH RUPEE FOR READY MONEY ORDERS AMOUNTING TO 10 RUPEES.

WATSON AND CO.,
8 & 9, CHURCH-GATE STREET, & 22 & 23,
RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

GRAND DRAWING OF PRIZES, ON THE ART UNION PRINCIPLE.

UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF

THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF RAILWAY SERVANTS IN INDIA.

25,000 TICKETS AT Rs. 2 EACH.

Rs. 25,000 to be given away in Prizes, and the balance to be invested in Guaranteed Railway Shares, for the benefit of those Railway employés who belong to the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants in India.

101 PRIZES.

1 Prize of Rs.	8,000	4 Prizes of Rs.	100
1 ,, ,,	3,000	6 ,, ,,	75
7 ,, ,,	1,000	10 ,, ,,	50
4 ,, ,,	500	11 ,, ,,	40
4 ,, ,,	250	11 ,, ,,	30
4 ,, ,,	200	14 ,, ,,	20
4 ,, ,,	150	20 ,, ,,	10

The drawing of the above Prizes will probably take place on the 31st August. Tickets can be obtained from any of the members of the Executive Council, G. Gahagan & Co., Commission Agents, Apollo House, Apollo Street, Bombay, or the General Secretary

F. T. ATKINS,
15, South Road, Allahabad.

N. B.—Applicants are requested to write their address plainly so as to prevent mistakes.

THE MAZAGON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.—NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 33, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 21st day of June 1875, at 3½ P. M., for the purpose of confirming the following SPECIAL RESOLUTION which was passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the said Company held on SATURDAY, the 5th day of June 1875.

"That Nursey Kessowjee, Esq., be and he is hereby APPOINTED AGENT of the Company in place of Messrs. Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy & Co., the present Agents of the Company, who have in pursuance of the power conferred by Clause IV. of the Memorandum of Association of the Company, alienated and assigned to him their appointment and the Commission and emoluments derived therefrom, or attached thereto, and that the said Nursey Kessowjee hold such appointment upon the like terms and conditions as are contained in the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company in favour of the said Firm of Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy & Co., and so that the said Memorandum and Articles of Association be read and construed in all respects as if the name of the said Nursey Kessowjee were inserted therein in the place and stead of Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy, and other the person or persons forming the said Firm of Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy and Co."

By Order of the Board of Directors,
ધરમશી પુનજાભાઈ કું.
i. e. DHURRUMSEY POONJABAOY & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 11th June 1875.

THE MAZAGON COMPANY, LIMITED.—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 33, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 21st day of June 1875, at 3 P M., for the purpose of confirming the following SPECIAL RESOLUTION which was passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the said Company held on SATURDAY, the 5th day of June 1875 :—

"That Nursey Kessowjee, Esq., be and he is hereby APPOINTED AGENT of the Company in place of Messrs. Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy & Co., the present Agents of the Company, who have in pursuance of the power conferred by Clause IV. of the Memorandum of Association of the Company, alienated and assigned to him their appointment and the Commission and emoluments derived therefrom, or attached thereto, and that the said Nursey Kessowjee hold such appointment upon the like terms and conditions as are contained in the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company in favor of the said Firm of Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy & Co., and so that the said Memorandum and Articles of Association be read and construed in all respects as if the name of the said Nursey Kessowjee were inserted therein in the place and stead of Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy, and other the person or persons forming the said Firm of Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy and Co."

By Order of the Board of Directors,
ધરમશી પુનજાભાઈ કું.
i. e. DHURRUMSEY POONJABHOY & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 11th June 1875.

COOLING, REFRESHING AND INVIGORATING are the effects of

ROWLAND'S KALYDOR

On the face and skin of all exposed to the scorching sun, and suffering from prickly heat, sunburn, freckles, and cutaneous eruptions for which it is a complete cure.

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL

Prevents the hair falling off or turning grey, eradicates scurf and dandriff, strengthens weak hair and makes it beautifully soft, pliable, and glossy.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO

Whitens and preserves the teeth, prevents and arrests their decay, strengthens the gums and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath.

ROWLAND'S RSSENCE OF TYRE

Produces immediately a perfect change in red or grey hair, whiskers and eyebrows, to a glossy and permanent brown or black, which color neither washing or perspiration will remove. Great care must be taken to ask for Rowland's articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and to see that their signature, A. ROWLAND & SONS, is in red ink on the wrapper of each, no others being genuine. Sold by all chemists, perfumers, druggists, and at all bazaars throughout India.

Bombay : Wholesale and Retail Agents—TREACHER & Co. Limited, Byculla and Fort ; also at Poona.

THE NEW SYSTEM.

CASH vs. CREDIT.

THE great advantage of the above SYSTEM is obvious, the Purchasers receive the full benefit of the ruling Market Prices as it enables the Seller to go to Market with ready-money and buy his Goods at a great advantage, consequently allows him to SELL at a much REDUCED RATE.

A. COOK & CO.,
LONDON HOUSE,
(OPPOSITE JAFFER SULLIMAN'S)
TAILORS, SHIRT-MAKERS & GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
HAVE ADOPTED THE ABOVE SYSTEM,
Their motto being small profits and quick returns.

PRICE LIST.

Dress Suits	from Rs. 70 0 to 80 0	White Longcloth Shirts	from Rs. 20 0
Frock Coat	,, 38 0 to 48 0	Ditto Ditto with Linen Fronts and Cuffs, our own make, "very strong," ½ dozen	,, 26 0
Dress do.	,, 40 0 to 50 0	Dress Shirts, embroidered Fronts, each	Rs. 6 8
,, Trowsers	,, 20 0 to 25 0	French Cambric, the newest Patterns, ½ dozen	,, 24 0
White Marsala Vests	,, 5 8	Oxford Cloth, the genuine article, ½ dozen	from Rs. 24 0
Morning Coats, in a variety of materials	,, 25 0	Taffa Cloth, very cool ½ doz.	,, 28 8
Vests to match	,, 6 8	Best Wove Flannel, each	,, 7 0
Angola or Tweed Trowsers	,, 10 0	Silk and Wool	,, 8 8
Riding Trowsers of Cords or Bliss Tweeds	,, 16 0	Sleeping Suits of Oxford Cloth, Taffa, Flannel, Silk and Wool, and Striped Cambric	from Rs. 5 0
Blue Serge Suits Yarn-dyed	,, 25 0	Dressing Gowns of Oxford Cloth, very serviceable	each 5 8 to 8 8
Drill Suits of American or English Drill.	,, 10 0		
Shikar Suits, in a variety of Shades ; the most durable article yet produced with Padded Back	,, 14 0		

HOSIERY, SCARVES, HATS, TOWELS, &c., a large assortment

TRUNKS, PORTMANTEAUX and DECK CHAIRS.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS will find this the cheapest House in Bombay, every article ready for use.

A LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF

WATERPROOF CLOTHING,
FOR THE MONSOONS, VERY LIGHT AND DURABLE,
PRICE—PER SUIT, Rs. 15.

Mofussil residents can be fitted by sending size of chest over coat.

A. COOK & CO.,
LONDON HOUSE, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

BADHAM AND COMPANY.

SUPERIOR WATERPROOF CLOTHING.

SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED FOR INDIAN WEAR, WARRANTED NOT TO STICK.

		Rs. a. Rs. a.
Drab Vulcanized Nainsook, the lightest Material made, will resist the severest weather	Coat Entire Suit	10 8 to 13 8 13 8 to 25 0
Drab, made of the above Material but rather stouter	Coat Entire Suit	15 0 to 18 0 20 0 to 25 0
Drab Vulcanized Nainsook, Inverness Capes, very light	From	16 8 to 19 8
The New Military Regulation Capes, Best quality, all sizes	,,	39 0 to 45 0
Light Steel same make as above, specially manufactured for us	,,	39 0 to 45 0

WATERPROOF SHEETING.

42 Inches Wide, White, with the Water-proofing between two Cloths	Per Yard	4 8
60 Inches Wide, Drab Fine Twill Sheeting	,, ,,	6 8
Sola Helmets—Covered Water-proof, very light and well-ventilated	Each	10 8

UMBRELLAS.

Best Brown and Green Twilled Silk, with strong Paragon Frames, 8 Ribbs	10 8 to 12 0
Best Brown Twilled Silk, with strong Paragon Frames, 12 Ribbs	15 0 to 18 8
Ladies' Brown and Green Twilled Silk	7 8 to 10 8

LADIES' WATERPROOF CLOAKS.

LESS 10 PER CENT. FER PROMPT CASH.

BADHAM AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MILLINERY.

BOMBAY SEASON.

MRS. JACOB HUNT,

MILLINER AND DRESS-MAKER,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY AND EAST STREET, POONA,

HAS much pleasure in announcing the ARRIVAL and OPENING of FRESH MILLINERY and NEW GOODS for the SEASON in both her Establishments.

BALL, VISITING & HOME TOILETTES in all the New Fabrics.
MILLINERY HATS AND BONNETS.
STRAW DITTO.
NEW JET TRIMMINGS.
FRENCH FLOWERS.
BRIDAL OUTFITS.
EVERY REQUISITE FOR MOURNING.
FRESH KID GLOVES, WHITE AND COLORED from Rs. 2 to Rs. 3.

Careful and Prompt Attention paid to all Out-Station Orders.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & COMPANY,
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, AND OPTICIANS.

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF SPECTACLES WARRANTED BEST WHITE PEBBLES :

Gold Spectacles with Case	Rs. 30	Gold Eyeglasses	Rs. 35
Steel Spectacles with Case	,, 16	Steel Eyeglasses	,, 16

FULL PARTICULARS ABOUT WATCHES AND JEWELLERY WILL BE FOUND ELSEWHERE.

Bombay, 4, Hummum Street. C. MARCKS & Co.

NOTICES.

A WASTAGE ALLOWANCE will be made on SHIPMENTS of SALT from Salt Works in the Bombay Presidency for EXPORTATION to CALCUTTA in square-rigged vessels UNDER CONDITIONS which can be ascertained on application at the Bombay Office of the Undersigned.

C. PRITCHARD,
Collector of Salt Revenue.

Poona, 14th June 1875.

NOTICE.—As we intend CLOSING our BOMBAY ESTABLISHMENT on the 30th of this month, we shall feel obliged if those parties to whom we are INDEBTED will SEND in their ACCOUNTS as early as possible before that date.

Our Liverpool Firm of EDWARD LAWRENCE & Co. will be continued as usual.

LAWRENCE & Co.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL.

ELPHINSTONE DOCK, BOMBAY.

TENDERS are invited for the MASONRY, together with the Coffer Dams, Timbering, and Excavations therefor, of a WET DOCK of about twenty-nine acres PROPOSED to be CONSTRUCTED on the site of the present ELPHINSTONE BASIN, Bombay. The works include above six thousand lineal feet of Wharf walls and two single entrances each sixty feet wide. Plans, Conditions of Contract, Specification and Forms of Tender may be seen on application to the Director General of Stores, India Office, Westminster S. W., on and after the 1 th day of May 1875. Also at the Office of the Engineer to the Bombay Port Trust, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on and after the 15th day of June 1875. Sealed Tenders endorsed "Tender for Contract No. 1, Elphinstone Dock" are to be lodged with the Secretary to the Bombay Port Trust at Bombay on or before Noon of THURSDAY, the 19th day of August 1875. No pledge is given that the lowest or any Tender will be accepted.

(Sd.) GEORGE HAMILTON,
Under-Secretary of State for India.

India Office, 11th May 1875.

By order of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay.

HENRY MORLAND,
Acting Secretary.

Bombay Port Trust Offices, 10th June 1875.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

CLOSING OF THE KHAMGAON (STATE) RAILWAY.

It is hereby notified that, under instructions from Government, the Khamgaon (State) Railway will be CLOSED on and after the 1st July next, until further notice.

Trains will therefore NOT RUN between KHAMGAON and the JALAMB STATION of the G. I. P. Railway, after the 30th instant ; and, on and after the 1st July next, all notices as to local and through booking, and all arrangements for the conveyance of Passengers and other Traffic will as far as they relate to the line between Jalamb and Khamgaon, be cancelled and withdrawn.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 16th June 1875.

NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

CLOSING OF THIS COMPANY'S COTTON SIDINGS AT COLABA.

Notice is hereby given, that after SATURDAY, the 26th inst., and during the MONSOON, COTTON brought into BOMBAY, WILL NOT BE CONVEYED by rail to this Company's SIDINGS at COLABA, but will be delivered to Consignees at either Boree Bunder or the Port Trust Sidings.

DUE NOTICE will be given of the RE-OPENING of the SIDINGS at Colaba after the close of the Monsoon.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 16th June 1875.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

SUIT No. 877 OF 1870.

MITHIBAI and others ....Plaintiffs.

vs.

PESTONJEE FRAMJEE and others.............Defendants.

TENDERS for the undermentioned produce of the undernamed villages of the POWAY ESTATE, for the years 1875-76 will be received at the Office of the Undersigned on and until the 1st proximo.

NAMES OF VILLAGES.

Poway.	Tirundej.	Kopree.
Sakee.	Toongwan.	Pospoli.
Kanjoor.	Vickrooli.	Toorbogarden.

PRODUCE.

Grass	From 1st July 1875	to 30th June 1876.
Revenue of Paddy Fields	Do.	Do.
Stones from Quarry	Do.	Do.
Brab Tree Leaves	Do.	Do.
Mangoes, "Kulmi"	Do.	Do.
Do. "Jungli"	Do.	Do.
Brab Tree Fruit	Do.	Do.
Guavas	Do.	Do.
Spirits	From 1st Nov. 1875	to 31st Oct. 1876.

H. GAMBLE.
Receiver.

High Court, Bombay, 18th June 1875.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN MAIL STEAM COMPANY (Limited).

UNDER POSTAL CONTRACT WITH THE QUEENSLAND GOVERNMENT.

For the CONVEYANCE of PASSENGERS and CARGO between LONDON, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and AUSTRALIA, via TORRES STRAITS.

GUTHRIE & CO.,
General Agents, Singapore.

For Time Tables, Rates of Freight and Passage, and other information, apply to

LYALL, RENNIE & CO.,
Calcutta.

WANTED.

WANTED, a NEW or SECOND HAND H. P. ENGINE, Horizontal preferred, with or without Boiler. Cylinder 15 inches, Strokes 22. Apply, stating price, to "A. O."

Bombay, 15th June 1875.

NOTICES.

DESCHAMPS AND CO.,
(OF MADRAS,)
CABINET MAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS,
BILLIARD-TABLE MAKERS,
CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
AND
GENERAL MANUFACTURERS,
NEXT TO KEMP & CO.'S,
BOMBAY,

BEG to invite the attention of the PUBLIC to their large STOCK of every description of

FURNITURE,

for Drawing-room, Boudoir, Dining-room, Offices, Ante-room, Camp, Messes and Clubs, Durbar-hall, &c. &c.

CHURCH FURNITURE—Altar Tables, Pulpits, Desks, Fonts, carved Chairs, Arm-chairs, Lecterns, Fauld Stools, Priedieu, Benches, Communion Tables, Railings, Screens, Carpets, Velvets, Fringes, Cushions, &c. &c.

D. & Co. have furnished St. George's Cathedral, Emmanue Church, Christ's Church, and many others all over India.

An ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, containing upwards of 300 designs of their Furniture, can be had on application.

BILLIARD TABLES, full size, 12 feet by 6 feet, with Slates, Scroll Legs, India Rubber Cushions, &c., &c., complete, Rs. 900 Cash.

SPARE INDIA RUBBER CUSHIONS, Rs. 90; Billiard Cloth, Rs. 16, Rs. 18, and Rs 20 per yard.

Set of 3 Balls ....Rs. 25

Pool Balls 12 ,, ... ,, 100

Pyramidal 16 ,, ... ,, 140

BILLIARD CUES, No. 1, Rs. 2-8 ; Nos. 2 and 3, from Rs. 3 to Rs. 10 each.

Cue Tips, 8 Annas a Dozen

Chalk, 12 ,, ,,

BAGATELLES BOARDS, all sizes, with or without slate, complete, from Rs. 80 to Rs. 350.

CARRIAGE of EVERY DESCRIPTION of the BEST MAKE, combining Elegance of Design, Superior Finish, and lightness of Construction.

BROUGHAMS, with 2 and 4 Seats, for one or a pair of Horses

PILINTHUMS, very light Evening Carriages, 4 Seats, for 1 and 2 Horses.

PALANKEEN COACHES, with Venetians and Glass all round, comfortable for 4 persons, and well suited for Indian Climate.

MAIL PHAETON and WAGGONETTES, for 4 to 8 persons, with Patent Revolving Back Seats.

DOG CARTS, 4 and 2 Wheels, with or without Tops, American and London Patterns.

PONY PARK, VICTORIA and BASKET PHAETONS, very light, for 2 and 4 persons, for 1 or a pair of Ponies or a Horse.

CANOE BAROUCHES, newest pattern, received from London, Paris and Vienna ; handsome Carriages for a pair of Horses.

STATE CARRIAGES, with gilt and plated mountings, lined with the richest Silk and Damask.

BREAKS, MAIL COACHES, and other CARRIAGES made to order.

PRESENTATION ARTICLES AND TABLE ORNAMENTS—Flower Vases, Baskets, Trays, Parian Statues, Limoges Porcelain, Bronzes, one and two lights Candelabras richly ornamented, a fine collection of Steel Engravings, Chromolithographs and Photographs, &c., &c., all from the best Houses in London and Paris.

ANAMALLEE, COFFEE, and GOOSEBERRY STICKS, all sizes.

FRENCH POLISH, made by D. & Co., the best in India, can also be had at their Establishment, with directions how to use it.

ICE MACHINE—Works as a pump, gives two, three, and four decanters of Ice in less than 3 minutes. These Apparatuses advantageously compete with those of M. Carré (we quote the report of the International Exhibition, Paris, 1867). They produce cold and ice without fire, pressure, or danger, and will undoubtedly prove very serviceable to Housewives, Hospitals, and others. Can be seen in working order in their Establishment.

GARDEN PUMPS, double action, easy to work by hand ; quite a novelty in Bombay, Rs. 12 each.

MADRAS MATTING, very strongly made, for Verandahs, Ante-rooms, Staircases, &c.

D. & Co. have a large stock of well-selected patent Door-locks Box and Cupboard Locks with two Keys, Padlocks of sizes, from 4 to 6 levers, Porcelain Knobs with Locks for half-doors, Picture Nails with brass heads, Picture Rings, Picture Cords, Gilt Nails, and Punka Wheels.

READING LAMPS—New models for candles, used principally for Verandahs, Tents, Bedrooms ; they are Punka-proof.

KEROSINE LAMPS, expressly made for India, Punka-proof, give a light equal to that imparted by 14 candles. Rs. 25.

MARBLE, for Pavement, white and black. 1 square foot ; Mosaic Pavements of very handsome design.

CURTAIN MATERIALS ; Glass Insulators for Pianos and Cots.

HORSE-HAIR CLOTH ; China and French Damasks, Red Velvet, Satin, Cretonnes, and Morocco Leathers.

CARPETS, with borders, new patterns, Brussels, Axminster and Velvet Pile. From Rs. 3 to Rs. 7 per yard.

WALL PAPERS—Border Papers for Half-doors, Ceilings, Punkas ; for Theatres, representing Landscapes, Streets, and Drawing-rooms, &c. &c.

D. & Co. also undertake repairing, re-lining, and polishing all sorts of Furniture, Billiard Tables, and Bagatelle Boards, and re-colouring Pool Balls.

The large Patronage D. & Co. have been favoured with all over India for many years, and having furnished from their Manufactory the Government Houses of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, the Nizam of Hydrabad, the Maharajah of Travancore, Vizianagram and Oodeypoor, and others, makes them hope for a continuance of it.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE OF CARRIAGES, WITH PRICES, SENT ON APPLICATION.

NOTICE.—TO BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION in H. M.'s Dockyard on MONDAY, the 28th instant, at noon, the Transport Screw Barge NICOL, now lying on the Hydraulic Lift Pontoon at Hog Island. Burthen in Tons 100, Length 90 feet, Breadth 20 feet and Depth 6½ feet. Draft with 60 Tons Cargo 4½ feet, without Cargo 2½ feet. Was built in Bombay in 1865 of Iron with Teak Decks, and fitted with condensing Twin-Screw Engines of 19 Horse Power nominal, collectively with one Tubular Boiler made by Langley of London. She underwent extensive repairs in the year 1871, and had a new Boiler in 1870.

Terms of Sale.—The sale of the Vessel will not be considered final until the acceptance of the offer is sanctioned by the Resident Transport Officer. A Deposit of 10 per cent to be paid at the time of sale, and the remainder within eight days after the acceptance of the offer by the Resident Transport Officer, otherwise the Deposit will be forfeited and the Vessel re-sold for the benefit of the State.

For List of Stores and further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

GEO. O'B. CAREW,
Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 5th June 1875.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 794 of 1873.

MUNCHERSHAW MERWANJEE DHONDY, of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant, residing at Nanabhoy Framjee Lane, within the Fort of Bombay. Plaintiff.

vs.

DORABJEE FRAMJEE DHONDY, of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant, residing at Tod Street, within the Fort of Bombay, and DADABHOY NUSSERWANJEE DHONDY, of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant, residing at Nanabhoy Framjee Lane, within the Fort of Bombay, Executors of the last Will and Testament of HAMABAI, widow of the late Hormusjee Ruttonjee Banajee, of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant...............................Defendants.

Pursuant to an order of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay made in the above suit and bearing date the twenty-second day of August one thousand eight hundred and seventy four. Notice is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the Estate of Hamabai, widow of the late Hormusjee Ruttonjee Banajee, late of Bombay Parsee inhabitant, the Testatrix in the pleadings, in this suit mentioned who died in Bombay on or about the twenty-eighth day of January one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one are hereby required to file such claims in writing in my Office in the Court House within one calendar month from the date hereof, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said order.—Dated this 10th day of June 1875.

CHARLES E. FOX,
Commissioner.

THE
SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S
CELEBRATED LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES,
WORKED BY HAND OR TREADLE.

SEWING
SINGER'S
MACHINES
EVERY SINGER MACHINE BEARS THIS TRADE MARK
THE SINGER MFG CO. N.Y.
TRADE MARK
THIS DESIGN IS THE PROPERTY OF
THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPY

BRAIDING, EMBROIDERING, HEMMING, TUCKING, CORDING, BINDING, QUILTING, GATHERING, TRIMMING, and all sorts of Simple Stitching on Cloth or Leather, can easily be executed on "SINGER'S" MACHINE.

The above Company sold in 1873, 232,444 Machines.

It being double the sale of any Competitor.

Instructions given free to Purchasers. Repairs of all kind undertaken.

Needles, Silks Cottonthread, Oil and all other accessories can be supplied.

Sole Agent for Bombay, NESSERWANJEE MERWANJE PATELL, No. 15, Meadow Street

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SATURDAY EVENING, 19th June, 1875.

Reuter's message of yesterday reports the following failures in London:—Messrs. Young, Borthwick & Co., bill brokers, Messrs. John Strachan & Co., Bishop-gate Street, merchants, J. C. Fowlie, Leadenhall Street, merchants, John Anderson & Co., Philpot Lane, merchants, and J. P. Westhead & Co., of Manchester, a house in the home trade, besides other minor failures. In a telegram of to-day's date the stoppage of Messrs. Nathaniel Alexander Sons & Co. is announced, but this was known here two days ago from private sources. No other failures are reported to-day, and to all appearance things have taken a turn for the better, money, although firm, being in less demand, whilst the stock markets are recovering, Consols having advanced again to 93, and French Rentes to 104. If this, as seems likely, really indicates the end of the failures, and a permanent return of confidence, Bombay is to be congratulated in having escaped so entirely from the numerous losses of the past week—a result most probably due to the fact of Cotton having been so comparatively steady throughout the past season.

Money continues to flow steadily into the Bank of England, a further payment of £112,000 being advised yesterday, making £601,000 since Thursday's return. The market rate of discount now stands at 3½ per cent, being an advance of ½ since last week, and considering the state of matters in the interval, there could not well be a better indication of how plentiful money really is. But for the failures a reduction in the Bank rate was all but a certainty, and now that an improvement has set in, it is not likely to be long delayed.

The Cotton Market shows a somewhat better feeling in sympathy with other things. Yesterday the tone at the close was given as dull and irregular with a further decline of 1/16d. per lb. on Mid. Orleans, but to-day's report is steady, sales 10,000 bales, against imports of 4 000. Spot prices are unchanged and arrivals are not quoted in any way.

In New York yesterday, Mid. Uplands on the spot and futures were ⅛ cent per lb. lower. The crop figures to date are:—

	1875	1874	1873
Week's receipts	12,000	12,400	20,000
„ Exports to U. K.	16,000	17,000	33,000
„ „ Continent	3,000	1,000	8,000
Total recpts since 1st Sept.	3,423,000	3,704,400	3,470,000
„ Exports to U. K. „	1,741,000	1,741,000	1,766,000
„ Continent „ „	841,000	950,000	731 000
„ Stocks at the Ports	253,000	261,000	219,000

The visible supply of Cotton in and afloat for the U. K. on the 18th instant compares with last week and the corresponding date last year as follows:—

	1875	Last week	1874
Stock in Liverpool	1,000,000	1,000,000	941,960
„ London	108,250	106,875	134,820
American Afloat	160,000	160,000	127,000
East Indian „	400,000	360,000	497,000
	1,668,250	1,626,875	1,700,780
Price of Mid. Orleans	7½d.	7 13-16d.	8 7-16d.
„ Fair Dhollera	5¼d.	5¼d.	5 7-16d.
Difference	2¼d.	2 11-16d.	3d.

The Piece Goods Market in Manchester is depressed, Reuter says, in consequence of failures, but whilst they may have induced additional dulness, there were other causes previously in existence; the prospect of a plentiful supply of Cotton and the wretched state of the consuming markets, which would have maintained the depression if no failures whatever had taken place. As a matter of fact a number of the late stoppages have been owing probably to the unprofitable character of Manchester trade for some years past, especially to exporters, and it is evident that the old system of shipping to a market must give way to a modified style of indent business, similar to that adopted with America.

There has been little or nothing doing here to-day in any branch of business. As regards Sterling Exchange the day has been blank so far as we know, no transactions of any kind having been reported. Rates are nominally the same, but there is a better feeling shown amongst the banks and business would have been much more practicable than it was yesterday.

On Calcutta nothing has been done; Government Paper is dull at nominal values.

The Share Market has been quiet but steady without change in anything except Bank of Bombays which are 1 per cent lower.

Cotton is scarcely dealt in by European houses at present and isolated transactions which take place, afford little guide as to the state of the market. Notwithstanding the decline at home, however very little change has taken place here, most of the Cotton placed in godowns being held for previous prices. Receipts yesterday were 1,665 bales.

Freights show increased depression. For Steamers £2 6-3 would have been accepted for relets of ready Cotton, and by Wooden Ships £1-19 to £1-12-6 are the current rates. Iron Ships £1-17-6 per ton.

In Piece Goods we have not heard of any business whatever and the market continues depressed at nominal rates.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Ship St. Bernard, 934 tons, Captain E. Tulloch arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Moulmein (April 20th), with cargo of timber. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. S. Tyebjee and Co.

The B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. Busheer, 538 tons, Captain G. Smith, sailed on Saturday last for Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr. Jamasjee Sorabjee Lalla, and five deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Malda 1,298 tons, Captain F. M. Burke, sailed on Saturday last for Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—For Carwar.—Rev. Mr. W. Lutze. For Galle.—Lieut. T. R. Wood, R.N., and four deck passengers for other ports.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
19	St. Bernard	Tulloch	Moulmein.
20	Europa (s)	Mackay	Glasgow, May 15.
	Mindira	Stack	Calcutta, Apr 21.

DEPARTURE.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
19	City of Richmond	Starkie	Liverpool.
	Busheer (s)	Smith	Kurrachee.
	Malda (s)	Burke	Coast & Calcutta.

The ship Ashgrove, McLaren, to Liverpool, obtained her port clearance on Saturday last.

The Schooner Africa, to Zanzibar, was entered out for loading on Saturday last.

CALCUTTA.

June. ARRIVALS.
15 Patna (s) .... Stewart .... Calcutta, June 5.
Lord Northbrook (s) Christian ...... Liverpool, Feb. 25.

MADRAS.

June. ARRIVALS.
16 Glarus .... Algoa Bay.
17 Duke of Argyll (s) ... . London via Suez Canal.
Almira (s) .... Bombay via S. Ports.

June. DEPARTURE.
17 Palmyra .... London via Coast.

DAILY IMPORTS—June 19.

From London.

Cathay s, 5 bottles quick silver, Bell, Brandenberg and Co; 2 cases letter, Rogers and Co; 1 case hardware, and 2 cases glass bottles, Merwanjee and Co; 50 cases old tom, Jamsetjee Nowrojee; 20 cases champagne, 15 cases hock, and 30 cases moselle, C Bonneviale and Co; 33 cases champagne, W Watson & Co.

Bokhara s, 4 bales printing papers, Abdoolally Meya Sahib Suraffally; 2 casks varnish, and 5 casks paints, Ange Son & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS—June 19.

For Liverpool.

Cumeria, 44 bales cotton, Cojee Lallia; 18 bales cotton, Campbell, Mitchell and Co; 84 bales cotton, S L Macnaghten.

Ashgrove, 280 cwts coir rope, Nanjee Khuttow.

Gatinean, 900 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manockjee & Co.

Blenheim s, 4 bales cotton, Khoosall Hurridass and Co; 13 bales wool, Finlay, Scott and Co; 50 bales wool, Hurridass Gangjee; 36 bales cotton, Shamjee Mooljee; 55 bales wool, Ebram Noordin and Co; 23 bales cotton, Nuthoo Vussonjee; 33 bales wool, Damoder Herjee.

For London.

Oriental s, 2 bales hides, 9 cases fishmaws, Ladha Ramjee; 9 cases peacock feathers, Oomerbhoy Chandabhoy.

For Marseilles.

Kashgar s, 100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

For Trieste.

Teheran s, 10 bales cotton, E Spinner & Co.

For Genoa.

Persia s, 17 bags coffee, C Grondona.

For Hull.

Macedon, 1,350 cwts linseed, Ewart, Latham & Co.

For Hongkong.

Cathay s, 200 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 330 bales cotton, Finlay, Scott and Co; 125 bales cotton, Ebram Noordin and Co; 40 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebram; 200 bales cotton, N J Abraham; 10 cases chandroos, Futtaybhoy Amejibhoy; 4 bales cotton, L J Batlechoye; 11½ cwts fishmaws, Currimbhoy Heerjee; 290 cwts raisins, Mahomed Nuthoo; 29½ cwts cloves, G H Jan Mahomed; 75 cwts samada stone, and 27 cwts cambay stone, Futtaybhoy Amejeebhoy; 28½ cwts cloves, Rammass Khimjee and Co; 154 cwts copiste, M N Pacha.

HIGH COURT—21st June.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Bayley.)

LONG CAUSES.

510-74—Prescot and Winter—Bhicaijee widow v Khoja Duttoobhoy Ebrahim—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
516-74—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Moolla Roychund v Sheriff Thavur and another—Janardhun and Ghandibhoy.
471-74—Jefferson and Payne—Cassumbhoy Ahmedbhoy v Rahimbhoy Habibhoy and another—Lynch and Tobin.
45-74—Lynch and Tobin—Mapla Chawakara Killote C A v Ashabae widow and others—Chalk and Turner.
408-74—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—John Thomas Hill and others v Chubildas Lulloobhoy—Jefferson and Payne.
699-72—Hearn, Cleveland and Lee Warner—Mancooverbai widow v Pestonjee Dinsha and others—Shapurji and Thacurdas, Tyabjee and Sayani.
570-74—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Khutao Natha v Framjee Rustomjee and another—Rimington, Hore and Langley.
576-74—Tyabji and Sayani—Chuggonlal Wishwanath v Framjee Rustomjee—Rimington, Hore and Langley.
578-74—Mr Fletcher—Bhai Meya bin Alli saheb v Banoobai and an other—Tyabjee and Sayani.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Green.)

Summary Suit.

312-75—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—The Oriental Bank Corporation v Rymtoolah Ebrahim.

LONG CAUSES.

239-73—Lynch and Tobin—Frederick Thoms Jones v The G I P Railway Company—Hearn, Cleveland and Lee Warner.
548-74—Jefferson and Payne—Jaithamund Sutram v Heerjee Hunsraj and others—Tyabjee and Sayani.
550-74—In Person—Nanjee Tullani v Jeeva Dhunjee Ram Dhunjee—No appearance.
561-74—Jefferson and Payne—Pranjevandass Doolubdass v Dewalli—No appearance.
563-74—Mr Kirtikur—Ragoonath Crushnajee v Raghoonath Ramjee and others—Bicknell.
317-74—S Pandoorung—Antajee Sakaram Pandit v Anandrao Venayeck and others—M M Munshi.
316-74—Lynch and Tobin—Madhowjee Munjee v Tricumjee Weljee and others—Jefferson and Payne and Macfarlane and Skipsey.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Pinhey.)

LONG CAUSES.

639-71—Fletcher and Smith—Rahimbhoy Hubibbhoy v Sonecbai widow and others—Macfarlane and Skipsey. Part heard.
822-71—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Sonabai widow and another v Ahmedbhai Hubibhai—Rimington, Hore and Langley. Part heard.
475-74—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Ld v Ramcrustna Sozba—Balcrustna W N.
441-74—Fletcher and Smith—Merwanjee Bomonjee v Jamsetjee Ardaseer—M B Barbhaya.
554-74—Hearn Cleveland and Lee Warner—Ramabai widow v Bapoojee Narrayen and others Prescot and Winter.
557-74—Pestonjee Kavasjee—Abdool Suttur Hamed v Muhomed Khan bin Fuckeer—B W Kirtikur.
820-73—Fletcher and Smith—Eshwantrao Gopalrao v Tribhowan Laldass and others—Shamrao Pandoorung.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Marriott.)

LONG CAUSES.

336-74—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Sidney Laman Blanchard v William Nassau Lees and others—Rimington, Hore and Langley. Part heard.
643-74—Shapoorjee and Thakurdass—Sittaram Hurridass G v Hurkissondas Jumnadass and another.
353-73—Janardhun and Ghandibhoy—Coesar Henry Leone J and other v Dorabjee Pallonjee—A Framjee. Act V of 1866.
592-74—Janardhan and Ghandibhoy—Girdhar Roopjee v Henry Gamble and another—M H Khan.
449-74—Rimington Hore and Langly—Vijbhookandas Harribhoy vs Gangadass Toolseedass—Khunderow Morojee.
470-74—Fletcher and Smith—Muncherjee Camajee Davur v Mithibai widow—Tyabjee and Sayani
500 74—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Hurrelall Jumnadass v Sitaram Radakissondass and others—Shapoorjee and Thackerdass, Tyebjee and Sayani Cragie, Lynch and Owen.
388-74—Crawford and Boevey—Purshotum Munjee v Abdool Rehmon—Essack and others In person.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—June 19.

Hough, Major Genl, Bombay Staff Corps, on leave, from Baroda.
Bowen, Colonel, Bombay 3rd Regt N I on leave, from Matheran.
Henegon, Colonel, Bengal R. A., on leave from Fatehgarh.

DEPARTURES.—June 18.

Day, Captain, Bombay 6th Brigade R A, on duty, to Aden.
Walseley, Captain, Bengal 68th Regt, on sick leave, to England.

June 19.

Bisset, Captain, Madras R A, on leave, to Kamptee.
Weldon, Captain, Madras 1st Cavalry H C, on duty, to Kirkee.
Baldwin, Lieut Col, Madras Staff Corps, on leave, to Bellary.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.
Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, 19th June 1875.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, it is notified that the Sabretache of Infantry mounted officers is to be worn perfectly plain, without device or badge.

The article "sabretache" at page 3 of the Dress Regulations 1874, is to be corrected accordingly.

On the expiration of privilege leave granted to him, Surgeon G Ashton, Army Medical Dept is directed to proceed on general duty to Aden, travelling by steamer at the public expense.

The undermentioned officer returned to duty by permission of the Secy of State for India, on the 16th June 1875:—

Lieut-Col A G Plomer, Staff Corps.

No 1396 Private John Wilmor, employed in the Barrack Dept, is remanded to the 68th Regt, for misconduct.

The officer comdg 3rd Hussars was authorized to continue the issue of 10 lbs of Lucerne daily in addition to the ordinary ration, to each of 21 young horses of the Regt, from the 1st to the 30th June 1875.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Royal Arty (Bde-Order)—By the Officer comdg 6th Bde, appointing Lieut F W J Barker to perform the duties of Gunnery Instructor, in addition to those of Adjt from the 1st March to the 1st April 1875.

66th Foot—Regtl order, dated 1st May 1875, notifying that Capt-Hall performed the duties of Interpreter to the Regt from the 30th Nov 1874 to the 11th Feb 1875, during the illness of Lieut Fosbery, there being no qualified Subaltern.

1st Regt N I—Regtl order, dated 1st May 1875, directing Jemadar Ramjee Towria to perform the duties of Native Adjt during the absence on leave of Jemadar (Native Adjt) Ranae Mhasnac.

17th Regt N I—Regtl order, dated 14th June 1875, directing Major Vaughan, Wing officer, to officiate as 2nd in Comd, and Capt T uling, Qr Mr to officiate as Wing Officer, in addition to his own duties, as a temporary measure, in succession to Lieut-Col Henderson.

22nd Regt N I—Regtl order, dated 7th May 1875, directing Col Nuttall, 2nd in Comd, to officiate as comdt; Captain Hobson, Quarter Master, to officiate as 2nd in Comd, and Lieut and offg Adjt Kirk as Wing Officer, in addition to their respective duties, in succession to Col Jacob proceeded on leave.

24th Regt N I—Regtl order, dated 1st May 1875, directing Lieut-Morse, 2nd Wing Subaltern and offg Quarter Master to officiate as Wing Officer, in addition to his own duties, vice Capt Hay retired.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

68th Foot—Sub-Lieut T G Barclay, to Bombay, from date of departure, for four months, for the purpose of studying the native languages.

Army Medical Dept—Surgeon W E Saunders, to remain in England, from 8th May 1875, until embarkation for India.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

By the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.
(Calcutta Gazette, June 2.)

Mr Herbert Mosley, Offg Mag and Collector of Patna, is appointed to act in the second grade of Mags and Collrs.

Mr Alexander Smith, Mag and Collr, Jessore, is allowed leave for three months, under Section 21, Chapter VI, of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the afternoon of the 1st Aug 1875.

Mr Frederick William Voysey Peterson is appointed to act as Mag and Collr of Jessore during the absence, on leave, of Mr A Smith, or until further orders.

Mr W Wavell, Mag and Collr of Moorshedabad, is allowed leave for three months, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved by Mr Verner.

Mr W H Verner, Joint-Mag and Depy Collr, 24-Pergunnahs, on leave, is appointed to act as Mag and Collr of Moorshedabad during the absence on leave, of Mr W Wavell, or until further orders.

Mr Charles Dickenson Field, M A. and LL.D, Dist and Sessions Judge of Moorshedabad, is allowed leave for one month, under Section 21, Chapter VI, of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved of his duties by Mr W F Meres.

Mr William Fitzpatrick Meres is appointed to act as Dist and Sessions Judge of Moorshedabad during the absence, on leave, of Mr C D Field, or until further orders.

Mr Anthony John Richards Bainbridge, Dist and Sessions Judge of Burdwan, is allowed leave for two months and twenty-seven days, under Section 21, Chapter VI, of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 3rd July 1875, or such date as he may avail himself of it.

Sir William James Herschel, Bart, is appointed to act as Dist and Sessions Judge of Burdwan during the absence, on leave, of Mr A J R Bainbridge, or until further orders.

Mr Robert Fulton Rampini, Joint-Mag and Depy Collr, Dacca, is appointed to be Asst and Joint Sessions Judge of the three districts of Darjeeling, Julpigoree, and Cooch Behar, and is vested with the powers of a District Judge, under Section 19, Act VI of 1871.

Mr W Napier Campbell, Offg Asst Comr, Hazareebagh, is allowed leave on medical certificate for a period of eighteen months, under Section 3, Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code together with subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding 30 days.

Mr E Stewart, Depy Mag and Depy Collr, in charge of the Jehanabad Division of the Gya Dist, is vested with the powers of a Collr under Act X of 1870 for the acquisition of land required for public purposes in Jehanabad.

Maj Hardress Edmond Waller, Dist Supt of Police, Monghyr, is allowed leave for three months, under Section 21, Chapter VI, of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 10th July 1875.

Mr. Charles Jennins, Offg Dist Supt of Police, Rungpore, is appointed to act as Dist Supt of Police, Monghyr, during the absence, on leave, of Maj H. E. Waller, or until further orders.

Mr. Charles Armstrong Fisher, Asst Supt of Police, Jessore, is appointed to act as Dist Supt of Police, Rungpore, during the absence, on duty, of Mr. C. Jennins, or until further orders.

Capt Alfred Reginald Wilkinson, Personal Assit to the Inspr-Genl of Police, is allowed leave for three months, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 25th July 1875, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr A L Pome, Deputy Conservator of Forests, in charge of the Soonderbun Division, is promoted from the third to the second grade of Depy Conservs of Forests, with effect from the 1st April 1875.

Mr Peter John Luard, Asst Sub-Depy Opium Agent, Futtehgurh, is allowed leave for three months, under Section 21, Chapter VI, of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 15th inst.

Mr J S R Innes, Offg Asst Sub-Depy Opium Agent, is transferred from the Sudder Factory at Ghazipore to the Gorukpore Division.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

By the Lieut-Governor.
(North-Western Provinces Gazette, June 19.)

The undermentioned Officers have been granted leave of absence:—

Surgn-Maj W Walker, M D, Inspr-Genl of Prisons, North Western Provinces, privilege leave for three months with effect from the 26th July, 1875.

Mr W Oldham, Offg Mag and Colr, Ghazipur, privilege leave for one month and twenty-seven days with effect from 7th Sept 1875.

Mr S P Bond, Civil Surgn, Jalaun, three months' privilege leave, with effect from 8th Sept 1875.

Mr Edward Edlin Heining to be Special Sub-Registrar, Benares, under section 6, Act VII, of 1871, vice Saiad Hamid.

Surgn A J Willcocks, whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Govt by the Govt of India, Military Dept, to officiate as Civil Surgn, Bulandshahr, with effect from the date of taking charge.

Mr W H Wright, Principal, Bareilly College, to officiate as Inspr, 1st Circle, Dept Public Instruction, during the absence on furlough of Mr E T Constable, or until further orders.

Mr R A Lloyd, Inspr, 2nd circle, Dept Public Instruction to officiate as Principle, Bareilly College, vice Mr W H Wright.

Mr W N Boutflower, Professor of Literature, Muir Central College, to office as Inspr, 2nd circle, Dept Public Instruction, vice Mr R A Lloyd.

Mr P Robinson, Headmaster, Bareilly College, to officiate as Professor of Literature, Muir Central College, Allahabad, vice Mr W N Boutflower.

Surgn A A Thomas, 20th regt, Madras N I, Banda, held charge of the civil medical duties of that station from 20th April to 11th May, 1875, both dates inclusive.

From 23rd May, 1875, the date on which Mr E T Constable went on subsidiary leave—

Mr K Deighton, 3rd grade, Educational Service, North-Western Provinces, to officiate in the 2nd grade; Mr G A Stack, 4th grade, Educational Service, North-Western Provinces, to officiate in the 3rd grade; and Mr P Robinson to officiate in the 4th grade of the Educational Service, North-Western Provinces.

Sergt W Bowder, Supervisor 2nd grade, is temporarily transferred from the Meerut to the Dehra Sub-division of the Meerut Provincial Division, from the date of the expiration of the leave granted him in Notification No 118EC, of the 6th ultimo.

With reference to Notification No 175E, dated 22nd ultimo, Mr D E H Noyes, Ex Engr, 4th grade, and Baboo Ramkishen Mukerjee, Asst Engr, 3rd grade, respectively made over and received charge of the Bulundshar Subdivision, Meerut Provincial Division, on the 25th idem.

With reference to Notification No 152EC, dated 17th ultimo, Sub-Conductor P J Ryan, Supervisor 1st grade, joined the Kunsun Sub-division of the Kumaun Provincial Division on the 14th idem.

With reference to Govt of India Notification No 534, dated 4th May, 1875, Mr R H C Whittall, Asst Conser, 2nd grade, and I E O'Callaghan, Offg Depy Conser, 1st grade, respectively made over and received charge of the Dehra Dun Forest Division on the forenoon of the 1st June.

NOW READY.

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Report of the European Commissioners.
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Proclamation by the Government of India deposing the Gaekwar.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

DeLIMA—June 20th, at DeLisle Road, the wife of Joseph A DeLima Esq., of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CASE—June 14th, at Peshawur, the wife of Captain C. Case, Sub-Assistant Commissary-General, of a son.
CARTER—June 11th, at Meerut, the wife of E. Maxwell Carter, Account Department, of a son.
FERGUSON—June 14th, at Plantation House, Calicut, the wife of F. J. Ferguson, of a son.
GUISE—June 14th, at Ratho Park, Edinburgh, the wife of J. J. Guise, Esq., of a son.
KINGSTON—June 10th, at Cawnpore, the wife of W. A. Kingston, of a daughter.
ROBINSON—June 7th, at 5, Leonard's Road, Hastings, the wife of C. E. Robinson, of a son.
REMFRY—June 16th, at 5, Fancy lane, the wife of H. H. Remfry, of a son.
STONE—June 16th, at Cawnpore, the the wife of J. G. Stone, Esq., Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, of a daughter.
VAN SPALL—June 14th, at Tellicherry, in his house called "Rose" the wife of G. C. Van Spall, Esq., Law Agent, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

BEAN—June 12th, at "Sunny Side," Mussoorie, the dearly beloved wife of Captain J. Bean, B. S. C., 34th Regiment B. I.
WILSON—June 14th, at Madras, Christiana Elizabeth, relict of the late John H. P. Wilson, Esq., aged 43.

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, JUNE 21, 1875.

One of the greatest evils in England's political negotiations with other nations is too much talking. When our opponent is an insignificant Kingdom like Ashantee or Abyssinia, then we are apt to take action within a comparatively reasonable time after the talking has been finished, although even in the cases cited there was a good deal more palavering than was necessary with a band of treacherous and unreasonable savages; but when our existence as a Paramount Power in Asia is threatened by a mighty Continental Power, too much talking is an evil of the first magnitude, inasmuch as it betrays to Russia either that we have no definite Central Asian policy or that we prefer talking to the practical assertion of that policy. When it was rumoured recently that England and Russia were about to enter anew into negotiations about Central Asia, we felt that such a proceeding would be a sign of national weakness. We are now glad to see it denied that England has any such intention, and we hope she will support this promising attitude by declaring that she has a policy, that that policy is to prevent Russia from obtaining a commanding position on the British Indian frontier or interfering with the independence of Affghanistan, a country which it is ever desirable to keep clear between our Indian dominions and Russia's Central Asian acquisitions, and that that policy will be supported by England to the best of her power and ability. More talking, more writing, more scheming, could only give Russia more frequent opportunities of leading us into traps. What England ought to do after laying down the policy that Affghanistan must separate Russia from India is doubtless a matter of consideration with the Foreign Office, but there are only two courses to be followed: Either the English Government must accept Sir Henry Rawlinson's advice and occupy Herat whenever the Russians take possession of Merv, which they must have in order to connect their advance line on the Caspian with the line through Samarcand and Tashkend. Or, if we do not do this, we must be content to wait for the Russians on the Indus, and then Russia will be in a position to exercise a most embarrassing influence on England's Imperial policy on the Continent. In either case, further diplomatic negotiations can only be a blind to deceive England into inaction while Russia is active, and we know already by painful experience when Earl Granville was Foreign Secretary that Prince Gortschakoff is probably clever enough to outwit all the diplomatists in England put together.

The correspondent who recently took exception to the *Figaro's* representation of an "Innocent Flirtation on the Hills" has laid it down as an axiom that there can be no such thing as an innocent flirtation, since it is manifestly impossible to do wrong without being wrong. The question is, whether Anglo-Indian Society will be disposed to accept an "Englishman's" view of men and women's responsibilities in this matter, and forsake once and for ever a species of recreation that is eminently characteristic of English life in India. It is not an easy thing to define the exact meaning of the general term "flirtation," and we cannot dispose of it so easily as either "Caro" or his opponent. It is a word that may mean anything,—from pitch and toss to manslaughter, to use an expressive vulgarism,—and yet so vague as to give no clear impression of its signification. There is the flirtation that compromises reputations, and the flirtation that compromises nothing, the flirtations between maidens and young men that are observed with an eye to business by anxious mammas, and the flirtations between married women and Indian Juans that are watched with jaundiced vision by no less anxious husbands. There is the flirtation that is pleasantly described as a Platonic attachment, and the flirtation of a single evening that begins and ends in a ball room. These are the generalities of the term; but when we come to its special application to India, in distinction to that of other countries, the impression commonly conveyed is—the flirtations of "grass widows," in the absence of their husbands, with other men, married or single. The Indian world seldom considers this kind of flirtation innocent, and its verdict, we darcsay, is as sound as that of an ordinary jury. That is to say, it is generally correct, but there may be exceptions to the rule. We have all, some time or other, seen the grass widow flirtation in full bloom on the hills or at sea; on the moonlit deck of a mail steamer, or under the *deodar* or the *chinchona* tree; and, on the whole, few of us probably cared to see it. There is something repugnant to a man of honest thought to have to think of all the treachery and deception, the lies, extravagance, and pitiful vanity that go to make up the tale of one of these grass widow flirtations. The parties to it may be guiltless in act, and yet very guilty for all that. Nor can it be said that a husband is not wronged when his wife spends the greater portion of her time in the sole society of another man, hanging on his words, dreaming of his soft speeches, and dancing, riding, or driving with him to the great scandal of the people about them. The woman has, in short, enshrined—it may be temporarily or permanently—another man in her heart, and is acting in a manner to which it is impossible to apply the word "innocent." She may not be guilty in the eyes of the law, but neither is she innocent in the opinion of right-minded people; and it is greatly to be regretted that this, the worst kind of flirtation, is so common in India as to be inseparably connected with English life in the East. It is idle to attempt to defend the scandal as some do, on the score of the woman's temptation. No doubt it is hard upon a wife to have to live such a "goody goody" kind of existence on the hills or on shipboard as will offer no occasion for gossip, and women, we all know, are naturally fond of admiration; but life is a trial from its commencement to its end, and nothing but folly can excuse the notion that we are at liberty to make beer and skittles of it at our pleasure. It is anything but a nice picture to think of—the husband toiling and sickening on the Indian plains to minister to his wife's love of admiration far away; and perhaps of all flirtations describable or indescribable there is none more heartless or more mean than that in which the wife on the hills risks the honour of her husband on the plains, together with her own and her children's reputation, for an idea.

There is a good deal of comparatively innocuous flirtation in India which is, however, by no means free of offence. A correspondent, "Ada," addressed to us not long ago a complaint on the subject. She complained, as many a young thing might well do, of the noteworthy attention married women expect and receive from the other sex in India, to the detriment of maidens who would fain receive some of it and don't. The circumstance, indeed, never fails to strike a new comer as something more Parisian than British; but its origin is to be traced, no doubt, to the bad reputation young ladies in India have got for mercenary motives, with the consequent dread of marriageable bachelors to gratify them. Few men care to place themselves in such a position as will enable a parent or guardian to ask their "intentions;" but in India the very slightest provocation is apt to lead to the injury, because the gossip of small stations magnifies everything and swells a little ordinary attention paid a young damsel into an engagement in due form. All young men in debt, and all who are in pecuniary distress, may flirt with the unmarried without risk; but for men of good income, and "eligible" in other respects, this game is a perilous one that can only be indulged with certain married women. Doubtless this is a pity, for married women's flirtations give a bad tone to Indian Society. "Ada" expresses herself as horrified at the unconcern of the husbands in these things. She says:—"The husbands "all seem to me—with one or two "exceptions—to think they have done all "that is required of them for their wives' happi-"ness when they marry, and I have seen a man "look on very unconcernedly while a violent "flirtation has been going on between his charm-"ing young wife and somebody else's husband, "or perhaps bachelor, but the married people are "by far the worst." Our correspondent, if she cared to trace effects to causes, would probably find a good deal of the *insouciance* spoken of due to the customs or traditions of the country. Long ago, when English women were scarce in India, the man who kept his English wife secluded to any extent was regarded as a very monster of selfishness and social wickedness. The public asserted a kind of claim to her society, and accordingly the husband gave her up with the best grace he could, to the admiration of other men less fortunate, at all social gatherings. The practice grew on husband and wife. The first really came to feel the indifference he at first only affected, and the last could not in time do without the admiration she was accustomed to receive. At the present time, when English ladies abound in India, this practice, in its exaggeration, ought to be obsolete, but it is not, because ladies and young men, if not husbands, find it convenient to continue it: not that it is a good custom by any means. It produces a bad tone in domestic life, encourages young men to flirt and idle rather than to marry and work, and leads to that extravagance in female dress, fostered by admiration, that is one of the social difficulties of the age and a cause of endless debt and misery in households. Women are absurdly idolised by this old Indian habit of paying every petticoat exaggerated attention, and the consequence, as we see by "Ada's" letter, is the dissatisfaction of the sex at their most unnatural position.

Perhaps what is most to be regretted of all in this matter is our divergence in India from that straight line of duty that was our thoroughly English boast of other days. It is to be feared that American manners and French fashions are spreading throughout Anglo-India with a rapidity far from desirable. We do not say that either are bad, but they are not English, and we would fain have English things in preference to others. The same regret is expressed in London, where foreign fashions are ousting the old ones from the town, but if the novelties are distasteful to Englishmen at home, they must be much more so to Englishmen in India; where, indeed, we exist by force of the national character for thoroughness in all things. Flirtation, as it is understood at the present day, is anything but English or thorough. It is essentially French and frippery and not likely to add to our reputation in the country in any way. Far be it from us to attempt to lay down any law for these things; nevertheless, judging from the tone of Indian Society of the day, we can only say that it is capable of great improvement.

THE EUROPEAN HOSPITAL ENDOWMENT FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—It cannot, I think, have fallen to my lot alone to have heard it constantly stated that there is no public opinion in Bombay. But as my short experience here does not entitle me to assume that such an assertion generally is true, overdrawn, or false, I will only speak of public opinion as I find it with reference to one subject in particular—the Bombay Hospital for the European sick—and a suggestion for adopting immediate steps which should lead to the building of a new hospital and for the relief and greater comfort of its inmates.

Since I last had the opportunity of placing before the public a few remarks on this subject, it cannot be denied that your columns have borne ample evidence that there is a very strong public opinion as to the hardship under which this European community is labouring on account of the absence of a suitable building for a hospital for their sick, and that among all classes of the community—I state without fear of contradiction—a very general theme of discussion of late has been—"Why is there not a proper European Hospital?" Your columns have but very feebly mirrored the existence of this public feeling of disgrace. The first cause of such a feeling is most apparent. Happily it does not fall to my lot to make enquiry and find out the individual or individuals to whom the blame for the existing disgrace primarily attaches, but it certainly is the duty of every man, no matter how small a part he plays in this or any large community, to do what he can to press on and carry out a remedy for an evil, and the more so when he finds that a remedy which has been proposed is growing in public favour from day to day.

This, then, is my excuse for again pressing on the public the immediate adoption of the scheme that has been fully discussed in your columns for the few weeks past, and, in again drawing public attention to this subject, I feel that I need not here refer to the letters which have appeared endorsing and approving of and improving on my suggestions, the writers will doubtless bring forward their views on details at another time; but I trust I may be pardoned for entering into the only reasons which, so far as I am aware, have been urged against its adoption by a writer in your contemporary, the *Times of India's*, issue of the 9th June who signed himself "Destitution."

I should like to meet him, not merely because I think I could afford him some slight relief—relief from such ideas as "its realization is impossible," "where is all the money to come from," "it is hopeless to expect the people of Bombay to do all that our philanthropists expect," "when money making people are in your way they will not respond to your call for funds," &c. &c. &c. I should like not only to have a talk with him in order to rob him of "these growls," but also because I should like to relieve him of some of the good that is in him; he has excellent ideas but they want depth and breadth; he has a heart to think of the poor who are not sick; I should like his assistance. If he would not work with me in raising an Endowment Fund for the hospital, he would and shall work with me by and bye in organizing a Central Relief Fund and Committee whereby a well managed scheme should tend greatly to the relief of European distress,—whereby beggar rogues, through a sifting enquiry, should be defrauded of their would-be-gotten alms,—whereby honest, deserving, and sorely unfortunate people should be more materially helped, and whereby the large sums which are now from day to day handed to the deserving and the undeserving alike should then be meted out to "Destitution's" own children.

But "Destitution" has led me astray from my subject. He and I, I hope, will meet and smother our differences, and we shall find in course of time that the Board of Management for the European Hospital Endowment Fund will be own brother to and cordial fellow worker with the Central Relief Committee.

Government admit their obligation to build a suitable hospital—the expenditure of the necessary funds has been sanctioned. Our Endowment Fund is to be raised with a view to better the condition of its inmates and to bear many advantages to the community generally, not the least of which will be the relief of destitution. Distress and destitution are the children of the public, the fund proposed to be raised is the public's dowry and portion for her children. The public parent—the subscribers to the fund—can draw the deed of settlement after its own heart; and what more fitting settlement can be devised than providing women nurses for the sick—contributing to the recovery of the sick by affording them physical and mental relief (not medicines, luxuries, or delicacies for them when sick, all these are well provided in our present hospital and they will doubtless continue to be so provided for so long as the British Medical Service which, let us trust, may be for ever shall have charge of our hospitals) but extraordinary helps—pecuniary relief to a man on leaving hospital after a chronic illness, assistance to the wife and family of the bread winner who finds himself in hospital, having lost his situation through sickness, and whose disease is fanned by the wearying torture of thinking of his wife and bairns starving. I know, Sir, of very many cases of destitution in Bombay which have arisen on a man finding himself discharged from hospital after being there for many months, without a situation, with a very scanty one suit of clothing, without any means, without physical strength or its attendant mental energy, and with simply the weak instinct left in him, 'a drop o' drink to drown his care.' Many such cases may be prevented through the means I advocate.

I think I may unreservedly state that the objects for which it is proposed to raise this Endowment Fund are cordially approved of by the highest medical officers of H. M.'s Service, by those who have been, are now, or aspire to be, in charge of the European Hospital here, and by private medical practitioners generally. Let us set our shoulders to the wheel and we shall find 'merchants,' 'old residents,' cottonwallas,' and 'McLauchlan Slaters' cropping up everywhere, and you may depend upon it 'the powers that be' will not sit still. Those four lacs—the price received some fifteen years ago for the old hospital building—will be coming to the front with interest and form the first half year's grant for the new building. The thought of the *lacs* which have been expended during the past ten years on the present shed (that goes by the name of the European General Hospital) will disturb the repose of our legislators and they will dream that as they found lacs for the repairs of a shed so will they find lacs for a new building. The hideous thought of the lacs now proposed to be spent on another temporary hospital will vanish as they wake up some morning and find their Medical Staff all agreed that the new Sailors' Home is well adapted for and may be easily converted into a temporary hospital with merely the addition of an inexpensive detached building for infectious cases; and if we all work together we shall hear no more of an excellent site not being well adapted for the new hospital—because the first man who died in the island happened to have been buried there—neither shall any of us bear any longer each his share of the crying reproach which our own consciences, our native neighbours, our visitors, our sick themselves, are constantly dinning in our ears, 'the first seaport in India has not got a decent European Hospital.'

I fear I am trespassing too much on your space, and may be wearying your readers, so I will only add that a few gentlemen have met together and are organizing a committee for creating a European Hospital Endowment Fund and for pressing on the immediate attention of Government the urgent necessity of at once adopting measures for the building of a new hospital, of which the first stone shall be laid, if it is his pleasure, by H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, and it will rest with the public as to whether the Endowment Fund shall be a fitting memorial on the part of the European community of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales' visit to this country.

I have reason to know that the Committee I have alluded to are bestirring themselves, and at no distant date they will bring before the public the urgency of the cause which, through your kindness, your correspondent has humbly, though heartily and hopefully, endeavoured to plead as yours obediently

A. C. O.

DIOGENES AT SIMLA.

Had Simla been in Domitian's time he might have indulged his favourite pastime of sticking flies to his Imperial heart's content. From early morning till nightfall the continual buzz, hiss, and bite of these fierce little dragons tickle and distract us; they won't be caught and they can't be killed; they terrify and madden us by day and haunt our very pillows at night when they are reinforced by myriads of miserably lean but very ferocious bugs. We sit down to breakfast—flies, tiffin—flies, dinner—flies. They get into our tea, they stick in the butter, they spoil the sugar, they swim in the gravy—and they sit upon the very goose-quill we write with. If you make a vicious dash at a crowd of them you upset the inkstand and go mad for the rest of the day—gape, and you run a chance of meeting the fate of the first Englishman who ever became Pope of Rome. I mean Nicholas Breakspear, Adrian IV., who, you remember, was choked by one of these little monsters. You may shake your fists at them in impotent rage, but still they buzz around with that same horrible, mocking, and tormenting buzz. Their especial delight appears to be in crawling upon the polished spectacles of an irritable old gentleman and pitching upon the extremity of his sensitive nose until scared for a moment by a howl of desperation at a terrific d—— the flies!

I have been here in daily danger of my life for six weeks. You cannot walk in the mall or round Jakho without being in momentary expectation of being ridden over by troops of mad girls and boys, old enough to know better, but who delight in laming their horses upon the hard roads and in terrifying the miserable occupants of adventurous jhampans. Yet, in spite of flies and jhampans, a bachelor might be very happy in Simla, but alas! I am not.

"An unvexed loiterer by the world's green ways" "*Urticæ proxima sæpe rosa est*, I am married and my witears up my MSS. *O temp res O mores*." It I could be but initiated into the mysteries of metemfepsychosis; but I will not commit suicide.

> "The coward flies to death;
> "The brave live on."

Then there is that horrible wandering for a hundred years on the banks of Styx with Charon poking at your manes with his "long eighteens."

My wife is shoked with the "scenes" (what does she mean) at badminton up here and discusses in the back ground the "awful goings on" of young aspirants to matrimonial woe with another ancient dowager, who is equally shocked and vicious.

There is not much beauty in Simla, yet most of the ladies appear to be capital artists; they paint with exquisite skill and taste. As to the men, I believe, they all belong to the awkward squad. Some have heads like pumpkins (vide the man with green tie), some are like oranges and some like eggs—they are all for the most part extremely ugly—they say that this is the effect of climate. Some of the extraordinary human bipeds up here are cubes, some squares, some almost spheres, some with two immense extremities and tapering middle; some have straight legs like marks of admiration, some bandy or bow legs like a pair of parentheses, some are like the letter X, and some of the creatures have two legs of one kind like James I who, according to Weldon, had a circular kind of walk, his legs being alike, the knees both bulging out in one direction. Nothing is so odd as the arrangement of their feet, most of which come out like the letter Y, and the rest are the very reverse, like an extinguisher. As to their manner of walking you can almost tell the man at once by his pace; the proud man walks very much off the perpendicular backwards, with chin well in to his chest looking

> "Monarch of all he surveys."

The nimble shopkeeper, up for his months' holiday, keeps his shoulders well forward and his eyes fixed before him as if intent upon an object. The tourist swell saunters gazing at you with perfect *nonchalance* through his eye-glass. Some of them walk upon their heels, some upon their toes, some altogether upon the outsides of the feet, and some daintily upon the balls of the great toes, whilst the modest man (*a rara avis* up here) is known by his hesitating and uneven walk. Poor people! some have faces like soup dishes, some are oval, some almost half a sphere; some come out into an acute angle, some are particularly obtuse, some keep the forehead forward and some protrude the chin. Some of them taken, as a whole, may be compared to isosceles triangles, others to parallel lines, some have the countenances of eagles and some very much resemble the donkey. And they say all this is the result of a bad climate!

The most amusing of the sights here occur every Thursday at the weekly meeting of the Simla athletic sports. A number of aspirants to glory assemble at Annandale in order to display their strength and agility in such feats as tilting at the ring, pitching the weight, high jump, hurdle racing, &c. Last week an accident occurred which might have terminated fatally. There was to be a 300 yards race round a pole and home agains. Several thoroughbreds came to the post. One of these, a Roan, particularly attracted attention, and it was ag much as two strong men and its rider could do to brinn it to the post. Amongst the starters were Captain Grant, Messrs. Verelst, Groom, Craydon, and others. Captain Kennedy gave the signal and away went the field, the Roan at once taking the lead. On reaching the pole, however, its rider, who afterwards swore his pony had seventy devils in it, went straight up the hill, for the pony "would not be persuaded." At length, however, a furious wrench turned its head, and, utterly regardless of life and limb, came like an *avalanche* down the incline. Mr. Verelst was tearing along at a furious pace hoping to get the lead, when, just as the Roan entered the straight the two ponies met at an angle—crash! they rebounded like balls and both ponies and men were rolling on the turf. Mr. Craydon, coming up at the moment gazed in astonishment at the rolling mass of heads and and legs—then, evidently thinking it was the proper thing to do, calmly tumbled off, amidst a roar of merriment from the spectators, who, seeing the luckless riders stagger to their feet, were relieved from all anxiety concerning them. Nothing daunted, all remounted. Mr. Verelst, his gallant steed, Mr. Groom, his Roan with the seventy devils, Captain Grant, his Duffla and so on. Again they started and again the Roan went ahead, and again, in spite of strenuous exertions on the part of the rider, he went up the hill, but, once turned, and got into the straight, he soon passed all rivals winning easily, Duffla being second.

The third and last heat was now between the Roan and Duffla. There was great excitement amongst the spectators, bets being offered freely upon the respective favourites, and a good start was effected, the Roan at once taking up the running and well in hand, and well ridden, came in an easy winner by some lengths.

DIOGENES.

INSIDE THE EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I am confident that very few persons are aware of the internal condition of the European General Hospital buildings. First of all there is what is called the convalescent ward through which at times is wafted the poisonous odour from the Carnac Bunder. This building, I believe, was formerly a barrack for soldiers, on the upper-floor of which the convalescent patients are now located. The verandah, or what is called a verandah, is shaded by shutters which are in a slanting position, and, of course, admit very little light; the roof has windows in it but most of the panes are minus glass, and allow pigeons to get in and coo the whole day long, pleasant music, no doubt, to the ears of those who are sick. The road leading from the convalescent ward to the main wards is in part a cutting that was originally intended, I believe, to carry the G. I. P. Railway rails to the Fort, but that project was abandoned. The cutting was not filled in, and in consequence there is always a large sheet of water settled there during the monsoons which floods the road and makes it utterly impassable for the subordinates attached to the hospital, who have to wade knee-deep in water to cross to the main wards.

The wards in which the very sick are placed, or those who are unable to move about, are facing the Cruikshank Road, having in their rear a pool of stagnant water. These wards are more airy than the convalescent ward, the roof is of a different design, but ventilation is scarce, and during the rains the fact of water pouring down on the devoted head of some patient who is unable to move himself is quite sufficient to show the necessity of building a new hospital. If the officer in charge of the European General Hospital were to hold an umbrella over the head of the Surgeon or Deputy Surgeon General when either of these officials were visiting the hospital on a wet day, perhaps matters would be mended; but as it cannot be expected that such a condescension on the part of the former officer would be made for the protection of the patients, these unfortunate persons have to put up with the wet.

I have endeavoured to give you a few particulars about the inside of the European General Hospital, and no one will deny that the time has come for stirring up the Government to allot a grant of money towards building a new hospital for Europeans.

Fort, 19th June. A LOOKER-ON.

BOMBAY.

Torture.—Soorkia Essoo was fined Rs. 2 on Saturday last, at the Fort Police Court, for having wantonly tortured his bullocks.

Assault.—Mr. Mathias Horley was fined Rs. 15 by Mr. Nana Morojee on Saturday last, for having assaulted Jemoo Fernandes, a Goanese servant in his employ.

A Royal Salute.—Yesterday having been the anniversary of the accession to the throne of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, a royal salute will be fired from the Saluting Battery to-day at sunrise.

Selling bad Fish.—Rama Mahadoo was charged, at the Fort Police Court on Saturday last, with having exposed putrid fish for sale in a public market, and was dismissed with a caution.

A Parsee Drunkard.—A noted drunkard named Bazonjee Byramjee, was sentenced on Saturday last, by Mr. Nana Morojee, to a fortnight's rigorous imprisonment, for having been drunk and disorderly in a public place.

Trespassing.—Three Hindoo women and a Mussulman were fined one rupee each, at the Fort Police Court on Saturday last, for having been found trespassing on the Royal Artillery Lines at Colaba.

A Bust.—A marble bust of the late Dr. G. R. Ballingall, received from Edinburgh, is now placed in a niche in the Grant Medical College by the side of the busts of his colleagues, Drs. Morehead, Peet, and Haines.

Summons for Assault.—A summons was issued on Saturday last against Captain Wilson, of the ship Royal Sovereign, requiring him to appear at the Fort Police Court on the 29th instant, to answer a charge of having assaulted Modestie Fernandes.

Cotton exports from Kurrachee.—During the month of May last, 7,456 bales of cotton were shipped from Kurrachee to foreign and external ports. This quantity is equal to 29,22,752 lbs. or 4,566 candies and 512 lbs. and is of the value of Rs. 716,225.

Committed to the Sessions.—Rowjee bin Babajee was committed on Saturday last to the Sessions, by Mr. Nana Morojee on having been found guilty on a charge of defamation preferred against him by Rootazee, woman, the wife of Ramjee Ragoojee Mohita.

A Heavy fine for Begging.—A beggar named Cheyton Boliram was charged before the presiding Magistrate on Saturday last, at the Fort Police Court, with having been found begging for alms, and was, on conviction, fined Rs. 20, with the option of a month's hard labour.

Drunkenness.—Seven natives were charged with this offence on Saturday last, at the Fort Police Court, and were sentenced—four to pay a fine of four annas each, and the others to undergo a day's imprisonment. John Holland was also charged with the same offence, and was ordered to pay a fine of one rupee. Having no money, Mr. P. Ryan sent him to jail for one day.

Thefts from a Steamer.—Captain Mann, of the s.s. Guy Mannering, appeared on Saturday last, at the Fort Police Court, and prosecuted four Seedees who had been employed in that ship, on as many charges. The first prisoner was Barak, Seedee, who was charged with stealing one dozen brass hinges, and was, on conviction, sentenced to receive nine stripes. The other three prisoners were charged with similar thefts but were held over on remand until this morning, when they will again be placed before the Magistrate and their case decided.

We hear it stated that a well-known attorney of Bombay is shortly to file a suit for divorce in the court for divorce and matrimonial causes against his wife. The co-respondent is at present holding a very high Government post in Bombay, and is also a relative of another attorney who is now practising here.—*Indian Statesman.*

The Bishop of Bombay.—We understand that since the Bishop of Bombay reached England, he has taken medical advice, and no hope is held out of his being able to return to India. It is a question, we believe, whether the tumour in his mouth is of a cancerous nature, but in any case it is of a very serious nature.—*Bombay Guardian.*

Native Injustice.—A Native Christian Missionary was travelling lately in the Deccan with his family. He left Tullegaum on Saturday and halted for the Sabbath at a village called Pent, under a tree. A female servant went to a well in the neighbourhood, and got a Maratha cartman to give her a pot of water. A repor was made to the Patel that "a Mahar woman had polluted the well" by drawing from it which was not true. The Patel at once ordered the woman to appear before him, and as soon as she came he seized a whip and beat her so unmercifully that she was not able to lie upon her back for days afterwards, and could scarcely sit up. The Missionary brought the cartman to prove that the woman had not taken the water from the well, but the Patel would not believe either of them; and ended by fining the woman Rs. 2.—There is too much reason to believe that iniquity of this sort is practised throughout the country. We are indebted for this statement to a member of the said Missionary's family.—*Id.*

Mysterious.—"Ellen," who figured prominently in the local Police Court some four years ago, under the heading of Ellen Loraine, on a charge of having been implicated in the theft of jewellery on an extensive scale from the house of a city nobleman whose children she was teaching English, seems to be again wanted. She was lately employed by one Shere Ali Jemadar to educate his children, but suddenly disappeared last Saturday night taking with her jewels to the value of about Rs. 2,500. No traces have yet been discovered of her.—*Poona Observer.*

We learn from Hyderabad that there is a great talk of H. R. H the Prince of Wales visiting that city in the beginning of next year. If such be the case, we have no doubt the Nizam's Government will entertain the Heir Apparent to the throne in true Oriental splendour. Although "visiting the capital of the Deccan" is mentioned in a programme, yet we have doubts as to whether H. R. H. will visit Secunderabad or not. The "Royal Sailor Boy," when on a visit in India, intended visiting Hyderabad, but had no time to do so. Sir Salar Jung, K. C. S. I., will no doubt prevail on Lord Northbrook to bring H. R. H. to Hyderabad.—*Id.*

Two camel drivers of the Commissariat Karkhana are in the custody of the Hyderabad Police for not giving information regarding the death of another driver who was shot dead by a fourth driver while out shooting near Bolarum, on Thursday, the 10th instant. The alleged murderer has made himself scarce. It appears that the four drivers went out to shikar; angry words passed between two of them, and it waxed so strong, that it is said that one of them shot the other dead. Nothing was known of the sad occurrence till Friday morning when the body of one of the drivers was brought to the Trimulgherry Police Station, after which the two drivers were arrested. Search is being made for the alleged murderer.—*Id.*

Sporting—Poona Races, 1875.—Gentlemen are reminded that a meeting will take place at the Gymkhana Pavilion on Wednesday next, the 23rd instant, at 7 A. M., to elect Stewards and an Honorary Secretary. All gentlemen who believe "horse-racing to be a noble, manly, distinguished, and historically national sport" are requested to attend. Those who do not,—(the rest is illegible).—*Id.*

A notice has been published in the Poona papers intimating that the members of the Boat Club are requested to meet on Thursday morning, the 24th instant at 7 o'clock, to consider certain questions connected with the Boat Club and to elect a committee of management. The meeting will be held in the Gymkhana Pavilion.

An action for damages against the Poona Municipality.—It seems that Mr. Spears is about to bring an action for Rs. 60,000 damages against the Municipality in regard to their negligence in allowing heaps of stones to lie on the public streets. It will be remembered that the carriage in which Mr. Spears was driving fell over one of these heaps, and that one of his legs was so injured by the accident that it had to be amputated. Some compensation is undoubtedly due to Mr. Spears as he has had to endure much suffering and a long time of inaction, besides the loss of his limb. The Municipality, at their recent meeting, appointed a sub-committee to consider the matter and to propose some reasonable compensation to be given to Mr. Spears.—*Deccan Herald.*

The Soopa Riots.—We recently alluded to the recent agrarian disturbances in some of the districts of the Poona Collectorate, caused by the excitement produced amongst the agricultural population owing to the increased land assessments, and the extortions of the village bunias. *Interalia* we may here notice that a serious riot occurred at Soopa, a market-town in the Bhimthurry Talooka, on the 12th May last, when about a dozen money-lenders' houses were absolutely gutted of their contents by an infuriated mob, one house was burnt down, bon-fires were made in the streets, in which the sowcars' books, bonds, &c., were consumed, and it is not even yet known what was the value of the property thus looted and destroyed, although it must have been very large. Several cart-loads of it were produced before Mr. Norman, the District Magistrate of Poona, when he visited the place immediately after the occurrence of the riot, and as much more has been found in the prickly-pear hedges and wells surrounding the town. Mr. Norman spent several days in judicially inquiring into this serious affair, and has sentenced a large number of persons, resident in Soopa, to various terms of imprisonment and fined on their conviction of having stolen property in their possession knowing it to have been stolen. A good many others charged with rioting have also been convicted and punished by Mr. Norman, the sentences in all these cases being comparatively mild, although some of the offenders cannot be brought to see the matter in this light, and have appealed against his decision to the Sessions Judge, who will take up their appeals *seriatim* on Monday next, the 21st instant.—*Id.*

The Church-Gate Street "Organ" playing false Again.—In the *Times of India* of the 8th instant, we came across the subjoined telegram from that paper's correspondent in Kurrachee:—

"There has been a mutiny among the crew of the steam-ship Empress. The engineer Woods and the sailors under the influence of drink, attacked the commander, Captain Hamon, who however, struck Woods a severe blow with a loaded stick as he advanced to assault him, and showed such determination that the men were soon cowed. Seven of them have since been discharged."

The telegram is a tissue of misrepresentations from beginning to end. In the first place, be it remarked, the Empress is a wooden sailing vessel, and not a steamer; in the second place, sailing vessels are not supposed to have engineers, who would be as useful in them as the *Times'* correspondent would be; in the third place, there was no mutiny on board the barque Empress. What has been magnified into such was the obstreperous behaviour of the steward of the vessel, who, overcome by alcohol, which he had imbibed pretty freely on shore, was inclined to be pugnacious. The services, however, of Mr. Capstick, the harbour constable, having been brought into requisition, the man was removed to Keamaree, where he was kept in a look-up until he regained his senses, when, having expressed contrition for his conduct, he was allowed to rejoin the ship without having had to make his obeisance to the Magistrate. It is a pity such groundless reports are allowed to circulate through the columns of a newspaper, when a little enquiry would suffice to prove them to be what they really are. The telegram in question is calculated to cause uneasiness for which there is no earthly cause. If the *Times'* correspondent feels inclined at any time to indulge in a little of the "sensational" let him by all means give full rein to his desires, *but*,—let him stick to the truth, and not indent on his imagination for his telegrams or letters—*Sindian.*

THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

A meeting, which was very well attended by the members of the various Sporting Clubs of Bombay, was held on Saturday last at the office of Messrs. W. Nicol and Co., for the purpose of establishing a Gymkhana in Bombay, the want of which has for some time past been felt. Owing to press of other matter we have held over the report of this meeting till to-morrow, but we may now state that a Provisional Committee was formed to raise the required funds for the erection of a Pavilion and to make the needful rules and regulations and organize sport. This first meeting was most successful, and here is now some probability of a Gymkhana being established in Bombay.

FALL OF RAIN AT BOMBAY.

Date.	Days.	Colaba. Ins. Cts.	Fort. Ins. Cts.	Byculla. Ins. Cts.
June 19th	Saturday	0 00	0 00	0 23
„ 20th	Sunday	0 34	0 16	0 00
		0 34	0 16	0 23
Previously Registered		7 90	6 46	6 34
Total fall		8 24	6 62	6 57

THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The thirteenth annual meeting of the proprietors of the London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company was held on the 6th May 1875, at the company's offices 21, Dale-street, Liverpool. From the statements submitted it appeared that the premium income for 1874 amounted to £251,536, 10s. 9d. being an increase of £48,001 17s 11d over the previous year. This large increase of 25 per cent. exhibits in the strongest manner the confidence which the company enjoys in the estimation of the public.

The reserve fund, which previously stood at £25,000, has, by the accumulations of the year been increased to £33,262; and taking this in conjunction with the paid up capital of £96,137, and the further sum of £865,287 which the directors have the power of calling up at any moment, forms in the aggregate a reserve of such magnitude as to create a security of such undoubted and unquestionable character as to fully entitle the company to the confidence which the public has—by the continued growth and progress of the business—shown in its soundness and stability. (This company is represented in Bombay by the well known firm of Messrs. Volkart Brothers.)

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A meeting of the Committee of the Corporation appointed with a view to facilitate the preparations to be made for the reception of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales in November next, was held on Saturday last in the Municipal buildings.

J. A. Forbes, Esq. in the chair. Among those present were Mr. Maclean, Drs. Blaney and Cook, Messrs. Arbuthnot, Kirkham, Oliphant, the Municipal Commissioner, Hon. Mungaldass Nathoobhoy, Hon. Mahomed Ali Rogay, Shantaram Narayan, &c., &c.

The business transacted consisted in the appointment of two sub-committees, one to prepare the address to be presented on behalf of the Corporation to His Royal Highness and the other to make the necessary arrangements in connection with, and to fix the date for the public meeting to be held in the Town Hall, for the purpose of providing for the reception of the Prince.

Proposed by Mr. Shantaram Narayan, seconded by Mr. R. N. Khote, and unanimously resolved:—"That the following members of this committee do form a sub-committee for the purpose of drawing up a memorial to be presented to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, on the occasion of his approaching visit to Bombay:—J. A. Forbes, Esq., Chairman, Mr. Maclean, Mr. Kirkham, Hon. Mungaldass Nathoobhoy, Dr. Blaney, Mr. Pherozshah M. Mehta, Mr. Raghunath Narayan Khote."

The Chairman said that in the reply which had been received from the Sheriff relative to the requisition which had been forwarded to him, requesting him to convene a public meeting in the Town Hall, that gentleman asked two questions which it was necessary, he thought for the present meeting to consider. The first question was, who was to be responsible for the necessary expenses incidental to the meeting, the previous advertising, &c., &c. These expenses amounted to a rather formidable sum, and the Sheriff was consequently anxious to have an answer, indeed the meeting could not be held, or summoned until the question was answered. The other question was as to the date on which the meeting was to be held.

A short discussion ensued resulting in the decision that the Committee should hold itself responsible for the expenses.

The Chairman then said that with regard to the date on which the meeting was to be held, he thought a rather long notice should be given—say from a fortnight to three weeks.

A member suggested that that would bring the meeting on during the heavy rains.

Mr. Maclean suggested that the fixing of the date should be left to a sub-committee, which should be appointed to carry out the preliminary arrangements for the meeting. He would suggest that the sub-committee consist of Captain Henry, Mr. Arbuthnot, Mr. Oliphant, Mr. Raghunath Narayan Khote, Hon. Munguldass Nathoobhoy, Dr. Blaney, Hon. Mahomed Ali Rogay, Shantaram Narayan, Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee, Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, and Mr. Forbes.

Mr. Oliphant suggested that Mr. Maclean's name should be added, which was accordingly done.

Hon. Mahomed Ali Rogay said that he was shortly going to Poona, he thought therefore it would be as well to omit his name. Subsequently he consented to its retention.

It was then after some discussion settled that the public meeting should be held in the Town Hall on the 14th proximo, at 4 o'clock p. m. It was then proposed by Mr. Maclean, seconded by Mr. Hormusjee Cursetjee Dady, and unanimously resolved,—

"That a sub-committee be appointed consisting of Captain Henry, Mr Arbuthnot, Mr. Oliphant, Mr. Raghunath Narayan Khote, Hon. Munguldass Nathoobhoy, Dr. Blaney, Hon. Mahomed Ali Rogay, Shantaram Narayan, Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee, Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Mr. Forbes and Mr. Maclean, the purpose of carrying out the arrangements for the public meeting to be held in the Town Hall on Wednesday, the 14th proximo."

Mr. Maclean suggested that before the meeting broke up, it would be well to fix a date for the next meeting of the committee, and it was then arranged that they should meet to-morrow afternoon at 4 o'clock, after the Town Council had transacted the business of the day.

The meeting was then adjourned.

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SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

HER HIGHNESS THE RANEE JUMNABAEE'S ENTERTAINMENT.

BARODA, 20TH JUNE.

The entertainment given by Her Highness the Ranee Jumnabaee on the completion of the ceremonies in honour of the installation of Seyajeerao as Gaekwar, took place yesterday with great splendour and *éclat* and was altogether a magnificent success.

Guests came from Ahmedabad, Surat, Bombay, and Kaira, and the whole of the officers of the Baroda garrison, to the number of about one hundred military and civil gentlemen and their ladies, were received by His Highness the Gaekwar near the Motee Bagh Palace at 6 o'clock, where a large procession was formed of richly-caparisoned elephants with silver howdahs.

This procession was led by the Maharaja accompanied by Sir Richard Meade, through the beautiful grounds through the Palace to where a princely durbar, surrounded by all the principal sirdars, inamdars, and chiefs of the Baroda State, was held.

Pan, attar, and garlands of flowers were distributed to each guest, and the assembly then adjourned to the terraces of the Palace to witness the beautiful display of fireworks which were the triumph of the evening.

Rain now commenced, and the party rushed off to the dining and reception rooms in the garden; the dinner was most *recherche*, the tables literally groaned under the luxuries provided, and champagne flowed freely during dinner. His Highness the Gaekwar, resplendent in jewels, and little Tarabhaee, a gem in herself, were conducted by Sir Madava Rao to a seat on the right of Sir Richard Meade, who conversed with His Highness and the Prime Minister alternately. At length Sir Richard Meade rose and said Her Highness Jumnabaee had requested him to propose for her the health of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, which was right loyally done.

Her Highness then requested Sir Richard to propose the health of the Viceroy, to whom she owed so much for her present position, which was done with all honors.

Sir Richard Meade then, in a neat speech of some length, proposed the health of young Seyajee Gaekwar, which was drunk with much enthusiasm.

Sir Richard next proposed the health of Her Highness Jumnabaee, to whom we were indebted for this entertainment, coupled with the name of little Tarabaee, which was drunk with immense cordiality and applause.

After dinner a very remarkable and clever musical entertainment Bheem was given in the large reception room, which was filled almost to overflowing; this continued till very late, rain falling in torrents all the while.

At length terminated this very agreeable entertainment which was enjoyed by every one, and which was very greatly enhanced by the very pleasant and gentlemanly manner of Sir Madava Rao, who had an agreeable word to say to all of Her Highness's guests.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE BURMA MISSION.

RANGOON, 11TH JUNE, NOON.

Advices received from Mandalay state that the Mission has opened negotiations with the King, and that everything is proceeding quietly.

PARLIAMENTARY.

LONDON, 19TH JUNE.

The Commons have been engaged in a debate upon English influence at Constantinople. Several members spoke gloomily of the present condition of Turkey.

The Hon'ble R. Bourke, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, has confirmed Marshal MacMahon's award on the Delagoa Bay Question which is favourable to Portugal.

The Sultan of Zanzibar has been much fêted.

FRANCE.

THE FRENCH UNIVERSITY EDUCATION BILL.

PARIS, 19TH JUNE.

The French Assembly has voted the University Education Bill which substantially confers upon religious faculties the power of granting degrees, hitherto a monopoly held by the State.

SPAIN.

MADRID, 19TH JUNE.

General Jovellar has resumed active operations against the Carlists in Central Spain.

ITALY.

ROME, 19TH JUNE.

The Italian Parliament has been prorogued.

FURTHER MERCANTILE FAILURES.

LONDON, 18TH JUNE.

The following houses have suspended payment:—Young, Borthwick & Co., Bill Brokers. John Strachan & Co., Bishopsgate Street. J. C. Fowlie, Leadenhall Street. John Anderson & Co., Philpot Lane. J. P. Westhead & Co., Manchester.

Besides other minor failures.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, 18TH JUNE, NOON.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton....		58,000	bales.
Do	do Surats....	14,000	do
Do	do Imports of Cotton....	57,000	do
Do	do Surats....	9,000	do
Do	do Stock of Cotton....	1,000,000	do
Do	do Surats....	195,000	do
Do	Stock of Cotton in London.	108,250	do

There has been a moderate business in Surats during the week at a decline of from 1/16 to ⅛.

LONDON, 18TH JUNE.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull and irregular.

The London Cotton Market has been dull.

Fair Dhollera 5¼.

The Manchester market has been depressed in consequence of failures.

7 lbs. Shirtings	7s. 1½d.
8½ lbs. do.	8s. 9d.
40's Mule Twist	1s.
3 per cent. Consols for account	92⅞
5 do. French Rente, 1872	103⅜

The Market rate of discount is 3½ per cent.

The sum of £112,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 20TH JUNE, 7-27 A.M.

Mail Steamer Hindoostan, from China, arrived.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CANNANORE, 20th June, 4-30 P. M.—Weather rainy, wind W., Ther. 80.

CARWAR, 20th June, 5 P.M.—Weather rainy, wind W. Ther. 78, Bar. 29 83. Fall of rain 2 inches.

MANGALORE, 20th June, 4-4 P. M.—Weather rainy, wind equally, Ther. max. 80, min. 76, W. B. 78, Bar. 29·73. Fall of rain 1 inch 38 cents.

VINGORLA, 20th June, 5 P.M.—Weather rainy, wind S. W., Ther. 80. Fall of rain 7 inches 77 cents.

The telegraphic wire between Mandalay and Rangoon is said to be broken in Burmese territory. Whether this is accidental or not remains to be seen, but the consequence is that messages from Mandalay have to be sent as far as Thayetmyo by river before they can be forwarded by telegraph.

We notice the following facts placed in juxtaposition:—It is proposed to erect a new hospital in Sydney, to be called the Alfred Hospital, at a cost of £100,000. "It is also proposed to whitewash and clear of vermin the Bombay European General Hospital, as a mark of respect to Edward, Prince of Wales; the estimated cost is £500.

The crop and weather report for the N. W. Provinces for the week ending the 19th June, states that storms and heavy rain have visited nearly the whole of the N. W. Provinces. Cane and indigo are doing well, the heat is less, and though cholera is reported at Hounlpore, from no other district is any mention made of that disorder. Prospects generally are described as good.

It is stated by the *Englishman* that Mr. Robert Knight's connection with the Bengal Secretariat will terminate at the end of this month. Mr. Knight was, it is said, offered the appointment of Registrar General of Statistics to the Bengal Government with increased emoluments but he declined the offer, as he did not approve travelling from place to place, which he would have to do if he held that office.

A *Gazette of India* extraordinary published at Simla, the 15th June, 1875, contains the following notification:—Her Majesty the Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint Colonel Sir Andrew Clarke, R. E., K. C. M. G., C. B., to be an ordinary member of the Council of the Governor General of India. Sir Andrew Clarke has this day taken his seat under the usual salute as an Ordinary Member of the said Council.

The Directors of the Hindu Family Annuity Fund of Bengal have published the third annual report of this useful institution. The fund appears to be in a flourishing condition; the subscribers number 191, paying a monthly sum of Rs. 848. There is at present only one incumbent on the fund at Rs. 20 a month. The sum of Rs. 20,000 is invested in Government Securities, and the fund receives the support of some of the leading Baboos of Bengal.

The Murree Brewery which a few years ago only produced two or three thousand hogsheads of beer annually, last season turned out 7,247 hogsheads and is under contract with Government to supply 9,000 hogsheads every year for three years. This brewery was established twelve years ago to produce 3,000 hogsheads annually, and now, therefore, wants larger premises and more capital, and has just issued a prospectus asking the public to subscribe new capital for the erection of new buildings and machinery.

The Sheristadar of the Court at Calicut died suddenly a few weeks ago, and suspicion that he had been poisoned fell upon his son and the cook, who have been arrested and brought to trial. A telegram to the *Madras Athenæum* from Calicut, dated 16th June, states as follows:—"The poisoning case was finished yesterday evening. The son and cook of the deceased Sheristadar were sentenced to death. The assessors differed from the Judge, and the case is going on appeal. There is great excitement among the natives. Mr. Winterbotham was public prosecutor. The Court house being found in a dangerous state, the Court was held yesterday at the Judge's house."

The following is the result of allotment of 2¼ crores loan officially announced:—Minimum 100. Tendered at and above Minimum:—

European	3,56,15,800
Native	1,85,45,100
Total......	5,41,60,900

Amount allotted—

European	1,07,33,500
Native	1,42,66,500
Total......	2,50,00,000

Tenders at 102 receive 91·64 per cent.
Average rate of allotment, Rs. 102-3-8.

Mr. Robert William Hunter, Judge and Sessions Judge of Rutnagherry, died at that station on the 14th instant. By Mr. Hunter's decease the Bombay Government lose an able, earnest, and careful Judge, and the Civil Service a member who never made an enemy, or lost a friend. Mr. Hunter entered the Bombay Civil Service in 1854, and occupied revenue and magisterial offices until 1864, when somewhat later than is usual, he entered the Judicial Service as Assistant Judge at Dharwar. Mr. Hunter served as Senior Assistant Judge at Broach and at Sholapoor, and as Judge at Poona, Satara, Tanna, and since February 1869, at Rutnagherry.

The recent happy celebrations at Baroda consequent upon the installation of Syajeerao as Gaekwar according to native forms have apparently inspired the authorities with some confidence that now all fear of a disturbance of the peace is at an end. Last night Lieutenants Groub and Thackwell left Baroda with 106 men of the Royal Fusiliers. The party will proceed to Khandalla, there to shake off any cholera that may be still hanging about the men, and thence proceed to Poona, where the regiment is stationed. There was a tremendous storm in Baroda on Friday evening. the rain coming down in such torrents that several tents belonging to the Royal Fusiliers were washed away with the men in them. Fortunately no one was killed.

The Gazetteer of the N. W. Provinces, says the *Delhi Gazette*, now under compilation by Mr. Atkinson, will, we believe, make six volumes. The first volume for Bundelkhund, comprising the districts of Lullutpore, Jansie, Jaloun, Humeerpore and Banda, has already been issued. The second volume, which is now in the press, will treat of the five doab districts of the Meerut division; the third, fourth, fifth and sixth volumes will comprise the Agra, Rohilkhund, Benares and Komaon divisions. Mr. Atkinson's appointment as compiler ceases with the end of the current month. He has, we are informed, all the material ready and has only to see the Gazetteer through the press—judging however from the time the Government Press has taken in turning out the first volume—a revised edition of the Gazetteer will be needed before the last volume of the first edition sees the light.

Several changes are recorded by the *Pioneer* as having taken place in the Medical Department. Dr. Currie, Surgeon-General of the British Forces, is compelled to leave India on account of ill-health. He was to have left Simla on the 16th instant, his place, for the present, being filled by Dr. Crauford, Deputy Surgeon-General of the Sirhind Circle. Dr. Macleod, who has been Officiating Professor of Anatomy in the Medical College, Calcutta, has returned to his permanent post of Secretary to the Surgeon-General, thus displacing Dr. James Browne, who reverts to his regiment, the 41st N. I., at Lucknow. Dr. Macleod was anxious to take furlough, but was unable to do so owing to the absence of so many medical officers on leave. We further hear that Dr. W. J. Palmer, who was officiating as Professor of Chemistry, is to be relieved by Mr. Wood, Examiner of Quinine.

The *New York Herald* reports a curious case of a cargo of salt becoming impregnated with arsenic. The ship Niagara sailed from Liverpool on the 2nd March. She had on board 1,950 sacks of salt, which were stowed in the hold, and 100 barrels of arsenic packed between decks. During the voyage very heavy weather was experienced, and several of the barrels of arsenic were smashed, and the water getting below washed about the dangerous chemical. On the ship's arrival at New York, and while she was unloading, the bags of salt were noticed to be encrusted with a white substance that did not look like salt. Suspicion was aroused, and an analysis of the salt was made, the result of which showed it to be dangerously impregnated with arsenic. Telegrams were despatched immediately to the person to whom the salt was consigned, and arrived just in time to prevent its being sold for consumption.

A remarkable exposé of conjugal amenities, we read in the Lahore paper, took place on Monday last in the Court of the Assistant Commissioner, Lahore. A European and his wife—the latter a lady of some personal attractions—were summoned before Mr. G. Smyth, at the instance of a neighbour, to whose discomfort their domestic differences apparently contributed. These differences, it appeared from the evidence, occasionally resulted in such pleasantries as a playful tap inflicted on the lady's head by her husband with a love inspired pickle bottle, which was met with an equally striking requital from her side in the shape of a felling blow with an iron tea cup. The Magistrate, a slave to conventionalism, took a somewhat more serious view of these conjugal attentions than the parties themselves, and the happy pair were consequently bound over to keep the peace in the sum of Rs. 700 each on their own recognizances, and to furnish one surety each in the sum of Rs. 100, or in default, suffer six months' imprisonment.

Calcutta may not, after all, suffer so much as anticipated from the famine of Italian Opera during the next season. The *Indian Daily News* states "that Signor Campobello and Madame Sinico are organising a troupe for operatic purposes in India, during the forthcoming season. The troupe will probably not fix themselves in Calcutta for the whole time, as the plan is to be that of the busy bee, and improve the shining hour of the Prince's visit, to gather honey from any opening flower that may present itself in any part of India. There is this to be said. There are not many places besides Calcutta that can support an opera, and that city would most likely have the most opportunities of hearing the company. In Madame Sinico, the public will have a singer such as they cannot expect to hear often in Calcutta. On her re-appearance at the Royal Italian Opera House as *Mathilde* in 'Guglielmo Tell' she had a triumphal reception. Some enquiries have been made by Signor Campobello, as to the available accommodation and kindred questions, in a way that looks like business."

The following is an extract from Captain Molloy's Ladak diary to 31st May:—"The current year bids fair to be a very remarkable one in Ladak. After a heavy and unprecedentedly late fall of snow on the 15th May, we have just passed through a week during which rain has fallen every day more or less continuously. The commencement of the week witnessed a heavy downpour, which lasted without intermission for about eighteen hours, and the like of which has never been seen by the oldest inhabitants of the country. Although it will no doubt be of the utmost service to the crops, which are just sprouting above the ground, it nevertheless is not without its drawbacks, for houses in Leh are not built with a view to being waterproof against wet. A great part of the bazar has fallen down, and I have had to turn out of my own domicile for fear a similar fate should befall it. Indeed my attention was first drawn to the change in the weather by a brisk patter of rain on my bed in the middle of the night from the roof above, which was leaking like a sieve. Almost a month has elapsed since the receipt of the last post from Yarkand, and considering the very heavy snow that must have fallen during the last week on the Karokoram, I'm afraid that if a post should now be on the road, it will be impossible to get it across the passes until they had the benefit of a few days' sunshine. The traffic of the past fortnight has consisted of 22 horse-loads from Kashmir and 12 from Turkistan, while 25 have gone out to Kashmir, 8 to India, and 13 to Chinese territory."

The Calcutta Small Cause Court is not so profitable an institution as the Bombay Small Cause Court. The Bengal Government realised in the year 1874-75 the sum of Rs. 33,321 only by way of "profit" out of the Court of Small Causes, whereas the Bombay Government nets a "profit" of about Rs. 50,000 every year out of the petty suits that are tried in these Courts. The surplus income from this source is always called "profit" by the Bombay Government, but Sir R. Temple drops that mercantile term and simply remarks that the balance will "be credited to the general revenues." The history of the suits in these Courts is nearly the same in Calcutta as in Bombay, by far the larger number are for sums under Rs. 50. There were 35,117 cases instituted last year in the Calcutta Courts and 29,063 of these were for sums under Rs. 50, whilst only 36 were for suits above Rs. 1,000. It appears from the figures given that one third of the cases set down for hearing were compromised, and rather more than another third were non-suited, struck off or decided *ex-parte*, leaving 9,316 cases which were "tried out." The plaintiff was victorious in his suit in one case out of every three set down for hearing, and in those cases that were "tried out," amounting to 9,316, the plaintiff gained 7,994 of them. Apparently the plaintiff has right on his side in the greater number of cases, his claim probably resting chiefly on the legal documents signed by the defendants in the possession of the plaintiffs, and the only difficulty that the plaintiff had to encounter was to make the defendant pay what was due to him. The mode adopted to compel payment after the case had been decided against the defendant may be discovered in the statements in the report under review, which show that in 3,025 cases the process after judgment was executed against the person of the debtor, and in 2,533 cases against his property. The debtors' jail at Calcutta must be always fairly supplied with tenants.

TOWN COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Town Council was held on Saturday last, Captain Henry in the chair.

The Chairman said that Dr. Blaney would bring before the notice of the meeting the question as to whether the Vehar water-supply should be considered with regard to improving it, by rendering the water purer.

Dr. Blaney then said: The recent discussion about the quality of our water-supply re-opens some very old ground, and affords us an opportunity of more fully considering the question than it was ever considered before. It seems to be unnecessary for this Council to discuss the question of the comparative quality of the water drawn from supply pipes in different parts of Bombay. If the water in any distribution pipe is rendered impure by any accidental circumstance, that, I submit, is a matter quite within the province of the Commissioner. The duty of this Council is to provide as pure a supply of water as possible in the reservoir itself. and efficient mains and distribution pipes. The question arises therefore—is the quality of the water in the Vehar reservoir as good as it should or might be? There is certainly in that reservoir the accumulated impurity of twenty years; that impurity, whether of vegetable or animal organic matter, is increasing year by year; the impurity, moreover, increases with the depth. This latter fact was made painfully evident during the hot season of 1865. (Vide appendix to Colonel Tulloch's Water-supply Report, page 212.) No means of purification of the Vehar reservoir water have been adopted, except that of using wire strainers in the outlet tower. These strainers become less efficient as the water in the reservoir subsides, reaching a maximum of inefficiency at a time of the year when derangements of the stomach and bowels prevail from climatic causes, and when the demands of public health require that the water for drinking purposes should be as pure and wholesome as possible. The vast surface of the reservoir ensures a considerable amount of oxidation of the water; sun and air contribute their hygienic influences and help to purify the water, just as these great health agents contribute to the maintenance of public health in the city itself, and we take advantage of this fact to draw our water-supply from the highest available level. But sun and air and wire strainers cannot do everything for us; it is clearly our duty to do something for ourselves, and it is this question which I wish to bring before the Council to-day. So long back as 1871, I recommended the introduction into the Vehar reservoir of the "magical weed" for the purpose of improving the quality of the water. The matter was referred home to Professor Frankland. (Vide note to page 25, Colonel Tulloch's Report) Professor Frankland recommended filtration of the water through sand, but nothing came of that recommendation. Our own Health Officer has just recently made the same recommendation. The subject of the use of filter beds for improving the quality of the water delivered from Vehar did not escape the notice of Colonel Tulloch. (Vide note to pag 27). When considering the question of delivering filtered water into the city, it must first be ascertained to what extent filter beds would improve the quality of the supply, and if the improvement could be shown to be very considerable and highly advantageous to public health, the next consideration would be the cost of providing filter beds and pumping power. It is not my province to provide analyses of filtered and unfiltered water in order to prove the value of filtration. I have no doubt that that work will be undertaken and duly accomplished if the Council wish it to be done. Regarding the question of the cost of giving the city filtered water, I am able to furnish the Council with some approximate data with reference to two schemes. It appears that we may have filter beds "above the level of the lake" as referred to, though not proposed by Colonel Tulloch; we may also have filter beds somewhere near the city. For executing both these projects, pumping power must be supplied: in the former case the water may have to be raised to a height of 60 or 70 feet, but the works would be far away from the immediate control of the executive, the pressure in the main would be somewhat increased, and the uncertainties of supply now existing would be increased in proportion to the elevation. In the latter case the water would have to be raised to a height of 150 feet—including allowance for friction, but the works would be well under control, the main would be almost free from accidents in consequence of the water running from an open end, and the cost of repairs to filter-beds and machinery would be proportionately less. I would state the cost of filtration near the city first, remarking only that my figures while only approximations are well within the amount that would be required for execution of the works:—

CAPITAL OUTLAY.

Two Engines, 500 horse power each with pumps and boilers..	Rs. 200,000
3 Miles of 32 inch main....................................	,, 300,000
Buildings and filter-beds..................................	,, 500,000
Total Rs.	10,00,000

WORKING EXPENSES AND SALARIES.

Fuel, per annum..	Rs. 146,650
Engineer's Establishment..................................	,, 20,000
Filter-beds, working and repairs..........................	,, 10,000
Wear and Tear..	,, 20,000
Total Rs.	196,650

COLONEL TULLOCH'S SCHEME.

Capital outlay about.....................................	Rs. 750,000
Working Expenses..	,, 125,000

This estimate cannot be framed with any pretension to accuracy without first determining the actual height the water is to be raised. If it should appear to the Council that the filtration system offers no very great advantages, or no advantages which would justify so great an outlay of public money as would be required for its execution, then the question remains to be considered—whether it is possible to remove a great portion of the existing impurities in the reservoir and prevent the occurrence of further impurity? I believe that if this can be done it will be going to the root of the evil. But whether we deliver filtered or unfiltered water in the city, it seems to me that it would be of considerable service to have the Vehar reservoir water as little impure as possible, for if this is not done, the impurities will continue to increase year by year, and drawing now at the 50 feet level on the gauge does not give us so pure a water as is desirable; drawing at 40 feet gives a decidedly objectionable water. It has been our good fortune for the last three years to have had Toolsee contributing its quota to Vehar; this has enabled us to keep Vehar filled at the close of each monsoon, and thus to draw a purer water than we could otherwise have done. While Toolsee remains uncompleted, it seems extremely desirable to retain as much of the Toolsee water as possible in Vehar, inasmuch as it is the purest water that passes over the waste-weir. If we have a choice of running off any excess of water, I am sure the Council will agree with me that it is the filthy impurity that has accumulated in the lowest parts of the Vehar reservoir that should be discharged, and not the pure water from Toolsee. Inasmuch as the new Vehar outlet tower is now about to be constructed, I would suggest that provision be made in it for a 32-inch sludge pipe to be laid as low as possible so as to allow of the discharge of as much impure water as possible. This sludge pipe to be provided with a valve to regulate the quantity of the discharge. It is not a matter of any doubt that the water discharged by the sludge pipe will be filthy and undrinkable; that it will contain, in fact, much of the impurity that has settled to the bottom, and in proportion as this impurity is removed in like proportion will the impounded water be rendered of purer quality. By the introduction of an efficient sludge pipe into the new tower, we should be able to draw a comparatively pure water even at the 40 feet level of the gauge. It must not be supposed that this sludge pipe would only be of use until Toolsee was completed, inasmuch as Vehar would have less pull upon it after Toolsee became an independent source of supply, therefore the probability is that we should still be able to drain off the filth in the lowest stratum of water without diminishing the supply to the city. My own impression is that the sludge pipe would act so favourably as actually to increase our store of supply of pure water. It is generally believed that after Toolsee is completed there will be an overflow from that reservoir into Vehar, sufficient to enable the sludge pipe to keep working, and to maintain the purity of Vehar. If that should not be the case the alternative remains of executing the Kennery catch-water drains at a less first cost than filter-beds in or near Bombay, and with no appreciable cost in working expenses as against two lakhs of rupees per annum for the filter system. Whenever the sludge pipe can possibly take the whole of the surplus water from whatever source it may be derived, none should be allowed to run over the waste-weir as the overflow is decidedly the purest water. I may be allowed to observe that not the least satisfactory feature in the proposed Toolsee works is that the collected water can be completely run off every year, thus presenting any accumulated impurity in the water and rendering filtration unnecessary. The project of supplying filtered water in sufficient quantities only for drinking purposes, and the preparation of food has recently been mooted in London on account of the serious expense of filtration. But this method requires a distinct system of pipes and resolves itself into a question of cost. I may say, however, that it is a question well worthy of the consideration of cities which are dependent upon rivers for their water-supply. There is little or nothing in connection with our Vehar supply in its relation to public health to induce the Council to consider this subject of partial filtration for Bombay, at least so long as other and less expensive and equally satisfactory means are available. During the last few days I have had sad experience as Coroner of the city of how impurities in water will accumulate by neglect of the means of purification. At the last inquest of this kind that I held, the jury had shown to them a well water so highly charged with sulphuretted hydrogen gas as to render intelligible in a moment the cause of death of a strong young man who dived into the water to recover a copper chattie and was asphyxiated in a minute or two. Making all due allowance for the very filthy wells in the city, in the vicinity of a dense population, and without pretending to say that the Vehar reservoir is no better than such wells, I would yet submit that the principle of filth accumulation in wells and reservoirs is precisely the same. If we cannot empty the Vehar reservior at the close of a season, and under our existing system of water-supply, I say that we dare not do so, our duty is clear—to remove the existing impurities in the best way that we can. And as practical men who have given attention to and are acquainted with the wants of the city, I have no doubt that this Council will decide on the best available means of rendering the Vehar water-supply as pure as possible and placing it above reproach. With this object in view, I have ventured to bring the subject forward; the professional advisers of the Council are now present, and I am sure the discussion that will follow will not only show that this Council is anxious as to its duty and its responsibilities, but that it will arrive at just conclusions in the best interests of the whole body of rate-payers. This, sir, is one of many questions that would naturally rise up if our water-works were in the possession of a public company, and it is not difficult to foresee that in view of the loss of profits which an improved quality of water-supply might involve, the public interests would probably go to the wall.

In reply to a question put to him by Dr. Cook, Dr. Weir said that the water contained in the bottle exhibited had been drawn from the very bottom of the Vehar Lake; the bottle had been attached to a weight, and when lowered, to the required depth, the cork had been drawn.

Dr. Cook suggested that the water produced could hardly be considered a fair sample, if drawn from the bottom inasmuch as the bottom of the Vehar Lake naturally consisted of a soft, slimy deposit which would be stirred up for a considerable space, around wherever the bottle had come in contact with it, the consequence being that the bottle would become filled with very much impurer water than really existed there.

The Chairman asked whether the water produced became much clearer, by being allowed to stand undisturbed, for an hour or two.

Dr. Weir replied that it did not; after a considerable period of repose, the water still remained in very nearly the same condition.

Mr. Walton said that all the newest and most modern reservoirs were filled with the sludge pipe alluded to by Dr. Blaney, or an equivalent.

Dr. Blaney said that he had left the subject of filtration as one of pure finance. If the Council decided against filtration, then the sludge pipe remained.

The Chairman observed that the cost of the latter was so small, that he could see no objection to its adoption, even if it should not be as effectual as stated.

Dr. Blaney said that as things were managed at present, all surplus water was drawn off the top. and therefore when there was surplus water, we made away with what was good and pure, and retained what was bad and becoming worse. The sludge pipe would alter this altogether, as it would draw off the impure water, to and leave the purer undisturbed.

The Chairman thought that the great power with which the water would escape from the sludge pipe, would draw off a great quantity of the loose, slimy deposit, lying on the bottom of the Lake, for a considerable space around the entrance to the pipe.

Mr. Maclean thought the effect of the sludge pipe in purifying the water would be inappreciable, and that only filtration would do good.

Dr. Cook said that he would like to know the size of the netting place at the entrance to the supply pipes.

Mr. Walton said that they had 240 punctures to the square inch.

Dr. Cook—We have proof that annual matter gets into the pipes; filtration would prevent the possibility of this occurring. He believed that if the water we are drinking was frequently analysed, we would become frightened. He knew a case in which some water tasted and smelt horribly, which could only arise from local impurities, such as decayed fish, &c, getting in the pipe, he was therefore inclined to support filter beds.

It was then proposed by Dr. Blaney, seconded by Dr. Cook, and unanimously resolved,—

"That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to cause a plan and estimate of laying a 32 inch sledge-pipe in the new outlet tower at the Vehar, to be prepared and submitted to the working committee, also plans and estimates for filte beds, both at Vehar and near Bombay."

The sale of a piece of ground situated on the Bellasis Junction Road in front of Nos. 127 and 128, to Mr. E. I. R David, at the rate of Rs. 15 per square yard, having been sanctioned, the meeting then adjourned.

THE RAILWAY FROM AHMEDABAD TO AJMERE.

To the Most Honourable the Marquis of Salisbury, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India in Council.
The Humble Memorial of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce

Respectfully Sheweth,—That your Memorialists very earnestly entreat your Lordship's attention to the extreme importance, in the interests of this Presidency, of the immediate construction of the Railway from Ahmedabad to Ajmere, by which the districts of Rajpootana will be opened up, and the Northern Provinces of India connected with the Western Presidency, and with the Port of Bombay, by the shortest route.

That in the system of Railway communication for India projected by Lord Dalhousie, and with the exception of the proposed line completed, his Lordship considered that a line of Railway from Bombay or Surat by Baroda to Agra, connecting Upper India with the Western Ports, and with the Presidency of Bombay, would be of "great political and commercial value, and calculated to "afford the greatest amount of general advantage;" and that the reasons which led his Lordship to that conclusion in 1853 have derived much additional force from the successful completion of the Suez Canal. The construction of the line from Ahmedabad to Ajmere has, as your Lordship is aware, been consistently advocated by the Government of Bombay; and, in November 1872, surveys of it were ordered by the Government of India. These surveys have now been completed: the location of the line determined; and the plans and estimates submitted to the Government of India. The line has, the Chamber understands, been found on examination to be most eligible: the country generally is level and easy; and the work of a light and inexpensive character.

That while the proposed line from Ahmedabad to Ajmere, a distance of about 300 miles only, would open up the districts of Rajpootana, in which there are many considerable towns, it would at the same time connect the rich and populous Provinces of Northern India with the Western Presidency, and with the Port of Bombay, by the shortest route. The Governor General's Agent for Rajpootana, Colonel Keatinge, in his Despatch, dated 27th February 1868, stated, with reference to this line, that it "would have one great advantage—a most considerable trade exists along it, and traffic would come to the rail at every point to which it opened." The line follows the channel of the extensive transit trade in goods from Bombay and Guzerat to Pali, for further transmission to Delhi and Northern India and to Umritsur and the Punjaub, which existed until about twenty years ago, but that trade has now been diverted into the safer, but circuitous routes, via Calcutta and Kurrachee. Now the saving in distance, between Bombay and Delhi and Agra, by the line from Ahmedabad to Ajmere, as compared with the Jubbulpore and Allahabad route, would be no less than 275 miles to Agra, and 350 miles to Delhi. Your Memorialists need hardly point to the fact that so great a saving in distance would at once lead to the development of a most important trade: the old transit trade would return to its natural channel with the opening of a Railway forming the shortest through communication: towns and districts on the line of route would be opened up: the traffic of Upper India would come at much less cost to Bombay, the nearest Port; while the productions of Europe would enter the markets of the Northern Provinces at a great advantage compared with similar goods brought by longer routes.

That the proposed line would, your Memorialists believe, yield a fair return on the capital invested in it, and would promote not only the mercantile interests of this Presidency and of England, but the interests of a very large proportion of the people of India.

Wherefore your Memorialists most humbly pray that your Lordship in Council will be pleased to sanction the construction of the proposed line of Railway from Ahmedabad to Ajmere, and to order the work to be prosecuted with the utmost practicable expedition.

And your Memorialists will, as in duty bound, ever pray.

In the name, and on behalf, of the Members of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce.

J. A. FORBES, Chairman.
J. GORDON, Secretary.

Bombay, 17th June, 1875.

SEASON REPORTS.

The following Season Reports for the week ending the 9th instant are published for general information:—

Kurrachee.—River rising; height at Kotri 21 inches less than on same date last year. Heavy rain near Kotri for four days.

Shikarpur.—Days hot, nights generally cool. River 8 feet 9 inches; 4 feet 2 inches lower than last year.

Hyderabad.—River much lower than last year. Disease among goats in Tanda Ashar, and among buffaloes in Naushahro.

Jacobabad.—Heat oppressive with hot winds during greater part of night. Rabi crops reaped. Spring crops doing well. Diarrhœa at Khyri Gurri owing to bad water. Water admitted in Bigari Canal.

Ahmedabad.—Heat oppressive. Cholera in city; cases 108, deaths 26.

Kaira.—Rain 6 cents. Cholera cases 481, deaths 179. Heat intense.

Surat.—Slight shower of rain on 8th. Weather sultry. Public health good.

Broach.—Rain 25 cents. Sowing preparations progressing. Cholera in the city and in four talukas. Cattle-disease in Ankleswar.

Khandesh.—295 deaths in 481 cholera cases. Cattle almost recovered from disease. Weather close and hot. Slight showers of rain. Great demand for American cotton seed. Hinganghat 45.

Nasik.—Rain in seven talukas. Cholera abating. Land ready for sowing. Weather warm.

Tanna.—Weather sultry. Slight thunder storm on evening of 7th; rain 29 cents. Cholera continues at Tanna and Kalyan and in Bhiwandi and Bassein Talukas.

Poona.—Slight rain in the city and in some talukas. Cholera and cattle-disease continue in few talukas. Climate hot.

Ahmednagar.—Rain 29 cents. Cholera in eight talukas, 20 deaths in one taluka; and cattle-disease in six talukas.

Sholapur.—Slight rain. Public health good.

Satara.—Fever at Mahableshwar. Ague in Patan. Cattle-disease prevalent.

Belgaum.—Rain 8 inches 17 cents, with thunder and hail. Sowing of rice commenced.

Dharwar.—Rain wanted in rice-producing districts Land being prepared for sowing early crops. Fever and ague almost in all talukas. Cattle-disease prevails slightly.

Kanara.—Rain two inches at Karwar. Ploughing and sowing operations general. Fever and cattle-disease prevalent, and small-pox to a slight extent.

Kaladgi.—Rain 4·58 inches. Ploughing operations commenced. Fever and cattle-disease decreasing.

Rajkote.—Weather very hot. Public health good.

Wadhwan.—Weather oppressive. Rain 85 cents.

Baroda.—Rain 40 cents. Manuring continues. Cholera decreasing.

Colaba.—(Report for the week ending 7th instant). Weather hot. Sowing operations commenced. Cholera slightly in taluka Roha.

Ratnagiri.—(Report for the week ending 1st instant). Rain 3 inches 65 cents. Nachni crops being cut in two talukas. Sowing operations commenced in Ratnagiri and four other talukas. Cattle-disease continues in some talukas. General health good.

THE ACTION FOR DAMAGES AGAINST THE "TIMES OF INDIA."

The hearing of the suit filed by Mr. Sidney Laman Blanchard against Colonel Nassau Lees and other proprietors of the *Times of India* newspaper, to recover Rs. 15,600 as damages sustained by the plaintiff by reason of his wrongful dismissal from the service of the defendants as assistant editor of the paper, was resumed on Saturday before Mr. Justice Marriott at the High Court. Mr. Purcell and Mr. Constable, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane and Skipsey, appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Latham and Mr. Hart, instructed by Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley, for the defendants.

Mr. Grattan Geary was further examined by Mr. Latham as follows:—I was present during Mr. Blanchard's cross-examination. Reference was made to a cheque for £25. I handed it to him as received from Colonel Lees. At the time of handing the cheque to him, I said Colonel Lees has given me this cheque to give you to make you comfortable and happy on the voyage out, and to ask you to write on the way out articles on the voyage which may be put into the paper at once and make an effect on our arrival. Mr. Blanchard said "Oh certainly, there would be a good deal to see and to write about." On the voyage after leaving Gibraltar, I reminded him and asked him to write the articles. He said "Oh I have not forgotten them," I have copious notes, and I will write them on my arrival." I saw he had been taking notes. On the day of our arrival, I introduced him to Mr. Wood, and said, in his presence, "Mr. Blanchard is going to write some articles on the voyage out, and they would be of some interest." Mr. Blanchard said "Oh no, I threw my book of notes into the sea at Mazagon this morning, because I saw in them an allusion to the death of Major LeGeyt off Aden, and that gave my mind a turn, and I threw the whole book into the sea." Mr. Wood remarked that the book must be floating in the sea, and that we had better send a boat for them. Subsequently I said to Mr. Blanchard it was very awkward about the notes, as Colonel Lees would be very much disappointed. I asked him to write some articles from memory. He said he did not see why he should write them. Colonel Lees had told him he was not to be promoted, and he said he did not see why he should take so much trouble about it. I wrote some articles myself on the voyage. Mr. Blanchard got his appointment through me. Colonel Lees had asked me to procure a sub-editor. Mr. Blanchard had previously asked me to procure him employment on the press in India. I wrote to him, telling him that the sub-editorship of the *Times of India* was vacant, and as he had asked me to look out for a berth for him, I mentioned the fact, but added that I did not think he would accept it. I got an answer from Mr. Blanchard. (Produces a copy.) The original is mislaid, and I have not been able to find it. This is a correct copy. (Mr. Blanchard says in his letter it would suit him to go out to Bombay in any capacity.) Further correspondence took place between me and Mr. Blanchard on the subject. I received a further letter, which is also lost. I could not find it. This (produced) is a correct copy of it. (Mr. Blanchard in this letter expresses his anxiety to go out to India with Mr. Geary in any capacity. The two letters are put in.) During the negotiations Mr. Blanchard expressed no disinclination to do the duties of sub editor; he was most anxious to get the office. He did not say that the duties specified in the agreement would be too much for him. He offered to undertake the duties of sub-editor in addition to the other duties. He was offered £500 a year at first; but as he volunteered to write for the paper, it was agreed to give him Rs. 500 a month for the first year, Rs. 600 a month for the second, and Rs. 700 a month for the third. He did not ask for the increase. He said he liked the sub-editorship as he wished to rest himself from literary exertion; that he liked the mechanical work of sub-editing; and that as he had written himself out, the mechanical part of the work would be ageeable to him. In addition to that he said he would write for the paper and make himself generally useful. I told Mr. Blanchard of the increase of salary. The title of assistant editor came to be inserted in this way. Mr. Blanchard had come out to India as editor before, and it was in order not to wound his susceptibilities that the words assistant editor were inserted. A sub-editor is a gentleman who may be called a general lieutenant to the editor. Before Mr. Blanchard left England with me, he did not tell me that the agreement had been modified by Colonel Lees. It came to my knowledge for the first time in May 1874 that the agreement had been modified. In my first report, which is in evidence, I stated that there was no dawk in the paper for some days. (Refers to copies of the *Times of India.*) There is no dawk in the papers of the 3rd, 17th, 18 h, and 21st February 1874, which is a serious omission. (A copy of Saturday's paper is put in to give the Court an idea of what the "dawk" means.) The sub-editor is responsible for the omission of the dawk in the paper. I was appointed editor on the 2nd March 1874. I was present at a meeting of the proprietors held on the 15th April 1874. At that meeting a letter from Mr. Blanchard to Mr. Manson, dated the 14th April, was read. (Mr. Latham puts in the letter.) The charge made against me in that letter as to my conduct to Mr Blanchard is not true. The next statement is "I saw no letters, and see none now, from which subjects may be derived." That was entirely his own fault. I asked him to assist me in looking over the letters, but he would not. He asked me to give him the use of the room occupied by Mr. Wood on the morning on which a para appeared in the *Times of India* contradicting a statement in the *Bombay Gazette* that some one other than myself was the editor of the paper. I at once took up Mr. Wood's room and gave him the large room which he had occupied without a complaint up to that day. He had never applied to me for the use of Mr. Wood's room. (Mr. Latham tendered in evidence the minutes of proceedings of the proprietors' meeting of the 15th April. Mr. Purcell objected on the ground that they were written by a person most interested in the matter. They were marked for identification.) This is the precis correctly taken by Mr. Manson of the substance of my statement made to him in reply to Mr. Blanchard's letter of the 14th April. There was another meeting of the proprietors on the 16th April. These meetings were held at the office. I was not present at the commencement of the meeting of the 16th: after I came I took down the minutes. I was told that a rejoinder from Mr. Blanchard had been read at the meeting before I came in. (Mr. Latham read Mr. Blanchard's rejoinder, in which he admitted objecting to turn native letters into English and denied having told outside persons that he was the editor, or anything else connected with the private affairs of the office.) The record of what took place at the meeting, as taken down by me, is correct. (Mr. Purcell makes a general objection to the minutes of proceedings being received in evidence.) Mr. Blanchard had made a statement to me some days after his arrival in Bombay, to the effect that a race horse should not be put to cart horse work, and that he did not imagine the proprietors would put him to the sub-editing work when he could do better work. He had also made a statement to me that the *Times of India* would, he thought, do in his case what the *Pioneer* had done with Mr. Macdonald, that is got him out as sub-editor and put him to the editor's work exclusively. The next meeting was held on the 24th April. I was present and took down the minutes. Mr. Blanchard was sent for after the reports were put on the table. The record of what took place is quite correct. (Mr. Latham puts in the minutes.) It is truly stated in the minutes that Mr. Blanchard said he would do the sub-editing, but without good will. It is true he also said he made a mistake in accepting the sub-editorship. I also took down the minutes of the meeting of the 13th May: they are correct. It is true that, in answer to Mr. Manson, Mr. Blanchard said that such mistakes as were referred to occurred in the best London papers and could not be avoided. (Mr. Latham said he had all the reports and the rejoinders in print.) In reference to the summary of the 4th May, it is correctly stated on the minutes that Mr. Blanchard said he did not think the sub-editing of it was properly done, but that he was new to the work and did not know what had gone before. To any person who had been discharging the duties of sub-editor, that work ought not to have been new. Mr. Blanchard said there was an irregularity in the agreement, that Colonel Lees offered him a fresh agreement, but that he declined, &c. That statement on the minutes is correct. That was the first occasion I heard of a subsequent agreement with Colonel Lees. I see this is Mr. Blanchard's reply to my first report. There was a rejoinder to it which was not communicated to Mr. Blanchard. (Mr. Latham said he could not therefore put it in and would examine Mr. Geary as to his report.) The statement that Mr. Blanchard never got leaders from outsiders is not correct. (Mr. Latham—It is at page 15 of the printed book.) I know Mr. Blanchard got a leader once from Mr. Caldwell and some three from another gentleman. It is not correct that Mr. Blanchard had a holiday on a Sunday. It had none. I was engaged on Sundays in sub-editing the Summary which Mr. Blanchard refused to do. As a rule he refused to aid me in the Saturday afternoon edition; and I was obliged to take the matter into my hands. As sub-editor he certainly had everything to do with it. The statement at the bottom of page 13 of the printed book, that my coarse enforcement of my peculiar religious views was repugnant to his feelings, has not one word of truth in it. It is not the fact that I was unwilling that he should write for the paper. I was in the habit of asking him to write. Mr. Blanchard was not contributing leaders from day to day soon after his arrival. He contributed leaders on the 18th June, 5th, 18th and 22nd July, 8th, 12th, 18th, 26th and 27th August, 1st, and 6th, September, and none from the last date to the 8th October 1873. The total of the contributions was 8½ columns. Besides these leaders, he wrote sub-editorial paras during the same period amounting to 16½ columns. I remember the 8th October 1873, because on that day he flung over the whole work of sub-editing. He then contributed leaders about every other day. I said yesterday that extra pay had been given to printers on account of Mr. Blanchard sending in late copy. I have not got the total amount. The fact, however, was mentioned by me to him.

Mr. Geary was then cross-examined by Mr. Purcell:—

Mr. Geary, you have now supreme control over the *Times of India* office—have you not?—The proprietors have the supreme control.

I assume you have supreme control over the conduct of the paper?—Yes.

Will you explain for what reason in the world you published in your paper of the 14th inst. your two reports to the proprietors without giving Mr. Blanchard's answers at the same time?—The reporters told me they were not put in, and they were therefore not given in the paper.

It was not done with an intention?—No.

Will they be given now?—Yes, when they are put in, I suppose.

The Judge—What has that to do with the matter before the Court?

Mr. Purcell—This way, my Lord, that instead of this being a dispute between Mr. Blanchard and the proprietors of the *Times of India*, it is only a quarrel between him and Mr. Geary. It shows an *animus* on Mr. Geary's part. However, I am satisfied with Mr. Geary's explanation.

To Mr. Geary—You brought Mr. Blanchard in direct contact with Colonel Lees?—I did.

The position you offered him was solely that of sub-editor?—Solely that of sub-editor; that is in the first instance.

How long did the friendly relations, which first subsisted between you and Mr. Blanchard, last?—He grew cold towards me about two or three weeks after his arrival in Bombay; but the friendly relations did not cease until after I became editor.

You said you got for Mr. Blanchard a cheque for £25 from Colonel Lees as a present to make him comfortable and happy on the voyage out. Did you also receive a cheque or money from Colonel Lees to make you cheerful on the voyage?—I received nothing in the shape of an allowance for extra expenses.

The note-book you saw Mr. Blanchard writing in was an ordinary diary—was it not?—It was not. I saw notes made in it. I saw both the inside and outside of it, although I did not get it into my hands; and I saw it contained notes. I saw it was not an ordinary diary.

Before you tendered the £25 to Mr. Blanchard, did you ask him if he would write the articles?—I did not. It was given as a present, with a request from Colonel Lees that he would write those articles.

When you arrived in Bombay, of whom did the staff of the *Times of India* consist?—Mr. Wood, the editor; Mr. Willoughby, chief reporter; Mr. Willmott, second reporter; and there were some subordinate reporters. I found also Mr. Collett on the staff, whose appointment was temporary, assisting Mr. Willoughby in sub-editing; and his appointment ceased on Mr. Blanchard coming out.

On your taking up charge, then, the staff consisted of five European gentlemen?—Yes.

The Judge—That is including yourself and Mr. Blanchard?—Yes, my Lord.

You have described generally the duties of a sub-editor. But you came out as manager to direct the financial arrangements of the paper, not to do editing or sub-editing?—Yes, I had to direct the other arrangements of the office.

Then you had a supreme control of the whole office establishment?—Excepting the editor, over whom I had no control in the discharge of his duties.

And in a very few months, you succeeded in turning Mr. Wood out of the office?—Excuse me, I did not succeed in turning Mr. Wood out.

Did you expect to succeeded him?—From the fact that was understood in London that Mr. Wood's connection with the paper would cease, I had an apprehension that I might have to take up his duties; and Colonel Lees asked me if I was competent to undertake editorial duties.

When you came out to India, you intended to be editor?—No, I had no intention, I avoided the necessity of becoming editor. I delayed the period as long as I could, until, in fact, I thought further delay would go against the interests of Colonel Lees.

Mr. Geary, addressing the Court, said here he should like to correct the list of Mr. Blanchard's leaders. He found two or three short ones were omitted.

The Judge—You may do it between this and Monday.

Mr. Purcell—You have discovered that a great deal of matter, which you at first chose to consider as sub-editorials, would, on my cross-examination, turn out to be editorials?—I have not.

When did you make the discovery? Was it while you were at tiffin?—No.

How did you make the discovery then?—I had put some of my clerks to it.

Then you submitted to the proprietors an incorrect list?—I did not. I think a mistake has been made by the copyist.

The evident cause of Mr. Wood's retirement was his objection to the power that you exercised over the paper?—It was nothing of the kind.

Did you, on your arrival, take up the powers which previously Mr. Wood had been in the habit of exercising?—Yes, Mr. Wood had previously been manager, and on my arrival, I did take up the powers of manager.

Mr. Wood, besides his share in the paper, had a very handsome salary as editor?—Yes, a fair salary.

Am I to understand that it was by his own wish and desire that he vacated the editorial chair?—I never said so.

It was not?—He resigned.

It was not by his own wish?—He preferred me to somebody else.

The pecuniary condition of the paper was not satisfactory when you came out?—I don't think it has any bearing upon the case. Your client has nothing to do with the condition of the paper.

Mr. Purcell—I will show it has a bearing.

Witness was told to answer the question.

Mr. Geary—When I arrived, I found the paper suffering from old liabilities.

When you came, you came with the entire confidence of Colonel Lees, who owns nine-tenths of the paper?—I had his entire confidence.

Since you came, has not Mr. Mull, or Mr. Wood resisted your proposals?—Neither gentleman has resisted any proposal I made. On the contrary, there has been an entire unity.

Has Mr. Manson, or Mr. Mull, or Mr. Wood resisted anything you wanted to do?—There has been nothing to resist. As a matter of fact, if they resisted, I could have done nothing.

As a matter of fact, you had your own way in everything?—What I advised the proprietors have acceded to.

I think you were present at Mr. Manson's examination?—I was.

You heard him say that you had the whip-hand of them all?—I did not hear that.

He said you were the master of the situation?—He read something to that effect from a letter he had written to Colonel Lees.

Mr. Geary, you have given us your ideas of what the sub-editor should do and what the editor should do. When you came out, have you had any experience in a newspaper?—I had experience in my father's paper.

I don't question your ability, Mr. Geary, to write leading articles; but I ask you, have you had any experience?—I was editor of the *Eastern Post*.

Where was it published?—Published in London, Worship Street, Shoreditch.

The work done by the sub-editor depends on the nature of the paper and the nature of the staff?—The sub-editorial functions are pretty much the same on all papers.

Do you say that the sub-editor of the *Times* or the *Daily News* has the same work as the sub-editor of the *Times of India*?—The work is the same: the amount depends upon the size and scope of the paper. The London papers have each three or four sub-editors to do all the work.

What is the strength of the present staff of the *Times of India*?—Myself; Mr. Willmott, sub-editor; Mr. Trant, head reporter, quite recently joined; and Mr. Aitken, second reporter; and also Mr. Stewart, a young gentleman just fresh from College, who was sent out to assist me, but whose department is not very well defined.

The duties that were previously divided between you and Mr. Blanchard are now divided between you, Mr. Willmott, and Mr. Stewart?—They are not.

Please explain?—Mr. Willmott does the sub-editorial duties. Mr. Stewart acts for Mr. Willmott when he is absent.

Does Mr. Willmott write editorials?—Occasionally.

Has he written six?—More than six, perhaps a dozen during the year.

How many were they? You cannot pledge yourself to?—About a dozen.

What sort of assistance did Mr. Stewart give you?—He assisted me in different things, but being new to the country, his assistance was not such as I should expect.

Mr. Purcell here read a list of the duties imposed upon Mr. Blanchard when he first came out and asked if it was correct. Mr. Geary said it was in the main correct, but that Mr. Blanchard was relieved of the work of revising the correspondence.

Mr. Purcell—You were not only the manager, but you governed the paper?—It is not correct.

Was it not Mr. Blanchard's duty to receive people from outside and hear their complaints?—It was no part of his duty to do so He was not forbidden to see them, but it was not his duty.

What duties did you relieve him of?—I relieved him by degrees of a great deal of sub-editing work. I relieved him at once of the China and Australian mails and gave it to Mr. Willmott.

That was not by any means a large amount of relief?—Not in itself. That was not the only relief.

You next relieved him of the dawk?—A number of things were taken off his hands before that; also the English mail.

Was it because you thought he was overworked?—He was the one man in the office that was the least worked. He objected to do the work and then neglected it, and I had to give portions of the work to others, and had to do the rest myself.

Why did you not dismiss him then?—Because he was my own appointee. I appointed him against the opinion of Colonel Lees

Then it was out of affection for him that you continued him?—I had no affection for him. (Laughter.)

Oh, it was then out of regard for him?—Regard is a strong word; but I hoped he would discharge his duties in a proper manner.

Did you seek to enforce your religious views upon him?—I did not.

Have you had any discussions on religious subjects?—The only discussion I had with your client on religious subjects was, that I said I did not consider it was possible for him to see a ghost in the form of a cloud walk across the room, and that I should believe it to be many things before I believed it be a ghost. (Laughter.) He warned me of the danger of being *esprit fort*. That was the only religious discussion, if religious discussion it can be called, that I ever had with your client.

Mr. Purcell—Call him Mr. Blanchard or the plaintiff. It is not usual to say "your client."

Had you any other discussion with Mr. Blanchard?—On one occasion he behaved in an extraordinary manner. He wrote an article on a lady, whose name I need not mention, and attacked her as a positivist; and afterwards boasted of it at the sanctuary at the Apollo Bunder. I said that the lady was not a positivist, and that he should not insult anybody's religious belief, be it what it may. He then insulted me grossly and said I was an atheist.

Then you had old sores against him?—If after you see a man insulting you gratuitously, you like to call it a sore. I did not regard it much. I took no notice of it. It did not prevent my taking the dawk off his hands, against the opinion of Mr. Wood.

You said Mr. Blanchard showed an unfriendly feeling towards you?—Yes, he showed an unfriendly feeling when I said to him I was made editor. He said the offer ought to have been made to him.

That remark was unpleasant to you?—It was neither pleasant nor unpleasant.

Did you at that time make up your mind to remove him by some means from the office?—I did not.

When did you first conceive the intention of procuring his removal?—It is an erroneous phrase; I formed no intention of removing him.

Then it was on account of a sudden ebullition of temper that you removed him?—It was not a sudden ebullition; it was a necessity that forced me to do it.

Then, when did you make up your mind to procure the removal of Mr. Blanchard?—The necessity arose as days went on.

When did you first conceive the intention of procuring his resignation?—About the time my first report was sent in, that was about the 23rd April 1874. And I may add that, in writing the report, my object was that he should amend. My proposal was that he should amend or resign; it was an alternative offered him.

Did you refuse to shake hands with him?—Excuse me, there was no theatrical shaking of hands at all. (A laugh.)

Did not Mr. Manson propose that Mr. Blanchard's work should be specifically defined; that he should do that specific work; and that things should go on?—There was a proposition by Mr. Manson that we should be friendly together as before. He proposed that the work should be specifically defined, ignoring the fact that it had already been defined by me. If Mr. Blanchard had at the time manifested anything like a desire to do the work properly, my desire would have been thoroughly fulfilled. I had no wish to separate from him. When I wrote the first report, I said he must do his work or resign.

Before writing the report, did you tell him you were going to write it?—He had the first copy of it before any of the proprietors.

How do you reconcile your statement here with the determination expressed in your report that he should resign? You don't give the slightest indication of your friendly intention? (Reads a para. from the first report.) You say—"Mr. Blanchard has been so persistently indifferent and neglectful, he has so injuriously spoken of office affairs out of doors, he has so frequently—indeed systematically—disowned the paper to outsiders, he has so manifestly taken the berth with no intention of performing its duties, that there is now no possible course open to him, as a man of honour, but to hand in his resignation—there is no course open to me but to insist upon his doing so."—When I wrote that para, I meant he must do what he had undertaken to do or resign.

Did you not intimate to Mr. Manson that either Mr. Blanchard or you should resign?—Neither directly nor indirectly did I give Mr. Manson to understand that either Mr. Blanchard or myself should resign. Mr. Manson has not stated that in his examination.

And if he has, it is untrue?—If he has, it is untrue; but I think he has not stated it.

Before the letter of the 14th April 1874, in which Mr. Blanchard complained of you, is there a record of a single complaint against him?—I carefully avoided bothering the proprietors with complaints regarding him.

Is it the fact that for some days prior to the 14th April, you had ceased communicating with Mr. Blanchard about any of the affairs of the office or taking suggestions as to the sources of leading articles?—For sometime before the 14th April, I had ceased to communicate with him; but that did not prevent him from doing his duties, which were defined.

You sent simple memos to him directing him to write articles without furnishing any materials, without indicating the nature or the tone of the article?—When he avoided me and refused to sit in the same room, I communicated with him only by scraps of paper, but gave him material for writing articles. They were not mere memos.

He was your subordinate and you——

Mr. Geary—He was very insubordinate. (A laugh.)

And you altered your manner towards him?—I made not the slightest alteration in my manner towards him. I showed a cordiality towards him. He altered his manner and refused to speak to me. I did not wish to be put in the way of needless slights from him.

The para in the *Bombay Gazette* that he was the "working editor" made you bitter?—No, I corrected the para, and be changed his manner.

You felt bitterly about that para?—Not bitterly; it struck me as something comical under the circumstances.

Is that your idea of the comic? (Reads a passage from the first report.) You say—"On the Monday I had the pleasure of reading in the *Bombay Gazette* a para stating that Mr. Blanchard 'continued to be the working editor' of the *Times of India*. It was too much—in every sense. While I was working day and night, having to supply as best I could Mr. Blanchard's deficiencies in addition to performing my proper duties—to be placed in a false and ridiculous position by his persistent and calumnious misrepresentations, of which I now received from divers quarters unmistakable hints, was not to be borne." Were you not irritated when you wrote that?—I was as cordial as ever to Mr. Blanchard after that; but he cut me.

Did you not refuse after that to sit in the same room with him?—It was not I who refused. Mr. Blanchard refused to sit in the same room. When Mr. Wood left, there was a small room left vacant, which I occasionally occupied. This room Mr. Blanchard asked if he could occupy, but as he asked me on the day I inserted a para contradicting the statement in the *Gazette*, I refused to let him have it, as it would have given people to understand that he really was the editor.

You were afraid that if Mr. Blanchard occupied the little room, the world would suppose he was the editor and not you?—His object was to contradict the para I had inserted; and I was not going to have any doubt thrown upon my statement in the matter. Had he asked me for the room a week before, he could have had it. I certainly objected to other people having the credit of what was really my work.

On a Saturday, Mr. Blanchard occasionally got leave from Mr. Wood to stay away?—No, the complaint was that he went away without asking leave.

Was the complaint ever made on paper?—No.

Mr. Blanchard had to work on Sundays?—He had, not all day.

Was it fair that having to work on Sunday, he should have some time on Saturday to himself?—Yes. But it was also reasonable that I should not be required on Sunday to do portions of his work.

Then it is a fact that you had so much affection for him that you not only introduced him to Colonel Lees, got him employed, paid him, but that you also did his work for him? Is that true?—The facts are as I stated them, without the gloss you put upon them.

I believe about the same time various attacks were made upon you in the *Bombay Gazette*—very bitter attacks?—Yes.

And you attributed them to Mr. Blanchard?—Not to Mr. Blanchard. I accredited them to Mr. Blanchard's indiscretion out-of-doors, not to his direct influence.

Now as to batta to printers. They don't get bonuses, but get so much per hour for extra work?—They are paid by the month for working up to a certain time, beyond which they get so much per hour.

Can you mention any particular occasion on which Mr. Blanchard entailed batta upon the office?—Not without looking for it.

Don't the printers work on batta every day except Saturday?—Not for the ordinary work of the office, but for extra work.

With regard to the dawk extracts, there are some days when no dawk papers come, and consequently there are no dawk extracts?—Yes, that is so.

When was this list of articles that Mr. Blanchard wrote made out?—At the time of the first report.

Mr. Latham put in a corrected list. The difference between this and the former list was 1 1/15 columns.

The Judge—There were three editorials not mentioned in the former list?—Yes.

Mr. Purcell—When was the other list made up?—It went in with the first report.

By whom was it made out?—My clerks looked up the articles, and I myself verified them.

Do you think the articles written by Mr. Blanchard do not sustain the paper in the front rank as a political and social power, but that those written since do sustain it?—I should think so.

Then you say it is your opinion that political articles written for the paper thousands of miles away have a political influence?—If they have not, they ought not to be received.

Mr. Blanchard's articles were light essays?—Yes, that is the character of them.

Don't you think they are more interesting to people out here than discussions on the Moody Bay scheme or your own articles on Prince Bismarck's policy?—It is a matter of opinion.

You make a charge against Mr. Blanchard of insulting Mr. Caldwell?—Mr. Caldwell complained that Mr. Blanchard had insulted him grossly with a view to show his importance as editor; and I believed he had done so.

Is it not the fact that Mr. Caldwell brought a report which Mr. Blanchard asked him to verify, and did not insert it?—I heard a different version from Mr. Caldwell before he left Bombay.

His reports were discredited in another paper?—Yes.

And knowing that you chose to believe Mr. Caldwell?—It was evident offence must have been given or Mr. Caldwell would not have taken offence.

Is that your proposition that, whenever offence is taken there must be good ground for it?—I had reason to believe it in this instance.

Did you ask Mr. Blanchard in the week before the 14th April to resume duties which you had relieved him of?—I did not, It would have been an application without an object.

Is the position of a sub-editor the position of a gentleman or not?—Yes, it is.

Have you ever known such acts take place between gentlemen—the comings and goings of a sub-editor noted, his actions checked, his motions watched?—Normally not, but in this instance I was directed by Mr. Manson to do it.

Mr. Manson was not asked a question about that. Who was the person who watched him?—There was no watching. I saw him coming and going from my desk.

Who made a note of it?—I did. His irregularity was complained of; he denied it; and Mr. Manson therefore told me to note down his hours of attendance at the office.

Did you tell Mr. Blanchard that you were going to take a note of his attendance? That would have been a manly course—would it not?—It might have seemed offensive to him. Since the charge of irregular attendance was denied, Mr. Manson told me to have it down in black and white. It was impossible to take another course.

It would have been a manly and straightforward course?—It would have been a foolish and offensive course under the circumstances. I say distinctly he was not watched.

When he came, did you look at your watch?—No.

Did you look at the clock?—I did.

And noted down the time?—Yes.

And yet you call that not watching him?—Certainly not

Mr. Geary was then cross-examined as to the length and nature of some of the leading articles written by Mr. Blanchard.

Mr. Purcell—Does it not frequently happen that there are no sub-editorials in the paper?—It occasionally happens, not frequently.

Are you prepared to swear that on any particular day Mr. Blanchard did not attend to his duties?—No. Not as to a particular day, but I am sure he did not attend for several days.

As to an article on Mr. Fawcett in the paper of the 9th March 1874. Mr. Geary said he thought from internal evidence it was not Mr. Blanchard's. He was not prepared to swear it was not; but he did not think it was likely to be his.

At this stage of the proceedings, the Court adjourned until to-day.

"Berkeley, September 1869.—Gentlemen, I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking 'Norton's Camomile Pills.' I applied to your agent, Mr. Bell, Berkeley, for the above-named pills for wind in the stomach, from which I suffered excruciating Pain for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed but without deriving any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable Pills, I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may thus be afflicted.—I am, Sir, yours truly, HENRY ALLPASS—To the Proprietors of NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS."

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EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS.

EUROPEAN VIEWS OF INDIA.

(*Times.*)

(Concluded from Friday's "Bombay Gazette.")

"ASSUMING, then, that the primitive Aryan groups, institutions, and ideas have really been arrested in India at an early stage of development, let me ask whether any, and, if so, what sort of addition to our knowledge may be expected by subjecting these phenomena to a more scientific examination,—that is, an examination guided by the method which has already led to considerable results in other fields of comparative inquiry. I will try to illustrate the answer which should be given by taking one great institution—property. It is unnecessary to enlarge upon its importance. The place which it occupies as a source of human motive has been proclaimed by all sorts of writers, in all kinds of languages, in every mood and vain; gravely, sadly, complacently, sarcastically. A large body of religious precepts and moral doctrines cluster round it, and in our day the fact of its existence has been taken as the basis of a great deductive science—political economy. Yet any intelligent man who will be at the pains to ask himself seriously what he knows about its origin, or the laws or mode of its historical growth, will find that his knowledge is extraordinarily small. The best economical writers decline to discuss the history of the institution itself, at most observing that its existence is for the good of the human race. Until quite recently the theories accepted concerning the early history of property would scarcely bear a moment's examination. The popular account of it that it had its origin in a state of nature is merely a way of giving expression to our own ignorance, and most of the theories which till lately had currency on the subject are, in reality nothing, more than re-statements of this view more or less ingenious. Now, here at all events there is antecedent probability that something new may be learnt from Indian observation and experience. For of the vast official literature produced during nearly a century by functionaries in the employment of the Indian Government, much the largest part is filled with a discussion of the Eastern forms of worship and their relation to those of the West. If, indeed, these observers had written upon institutions wholly unlike ours, their papers would have small interest for us. If Englishmen settled in India had found there kinds of property such as might be expected in Utopia or Atlantis; if they had come upon actual community of goods, or the exact equality of all fortunes, or an exclusive ownership of all things by the State, their descriptions would at most deserve a languid curiosity. But what they found was very like, and yet apparently unlike, what they had left at home; the general aspect of this part of the social mechanism was the same. There was property, great and small, in land and movables; there were rent, profits, exchange, competition,—all the familiar economical conceptions. Yet scarcely one of them exactly corresponded to the Western counterpart. There was ownership, but joint ownership by bodies of men was the rule, several ownership by individuals was the exception. There was the rent of land, but it had to be reconciled with the nearly universal prevalence of fixity of tenure and the consequent absence of any marked standard. There was a rate of profit, but it was most curiously under the influence of custom. There was competition, but trade was conducted by large bodies of kinsmen who did not compete together; it was one large aggregate association which competed with another. The observations of these facts by Anglo Indian functionaries are more valuable than their speculations on them. Their chief desire has been to discover how the economical phenomena of the East could best be described in the economical language of the West. Many volumes have been written on two cases of the phenomena whether the great share of the profits of cultivation taken by the British Government of India, like all Oriental Governments, his properly called land tax or rent, and whether the protected or hereditary tenancy of the East is or is not a violation of the rights of property and reconciled to the Western conception of ownership. Those best read in Western literure have been apt to borrow the phrase of the English Political economists and under the name of friction to throw aside all the extraneous influence which clog the action of these wheels of social mechanism to which economic science, with much more justification in the West than the East, almost entrely confines its attention. The value and importance of the retarding causes thus rejected could not have been understood until quite lately. The application of the historical method to property is of quite recent growth, and in the case of the Germans has not yet been quickened by the comparative method. The first step, and, perhaps, the most difficult, towards the discovery of new truth on these subjects is to recognize the Indian phenomena of ownership, rent, and price as equally natural, interesting, and worthy, of scientific observation with those of Western Europe. The next step will have been accomplished when the inquiries now actively conducted in the eastern parts of the continent of Europe have been carried further, and when a set of economical facts strongly resembling those familiar to Englishmen in India have been collected from Aryan countries never deeply affected by the Roman Empire or Mahomedanism. The last step of all will be to draw the proper inferences from the close and striking analogies of these widely-diffused archaic phenomena to the ancient forms of the same institutions, social forces, and economical processes as established by the written history of Western Europe. When this is done, it is not unsafe to lay down that the materials for a new science will exist, and one which may prove to be as great a triumph for the comparative method as any which it has hitherto achieved. The following are some of the results to which modern investigation into the history of property is at present pointing. Whenever a corner of the veil which hides from us the primitive condition of mankind is lifted, there are two positions now very familiar to us which seem to be falsified by all we are permitted to see—All men are brothers. All men are equal. The scene before us is rather that which the animal world presents to the mental eye of those who have the courage to bring home to themselves the facts answering to the memorable theory of natural selection. Yet, even amid all the cruelty and carnage, we find the germs of ideas which have spread over the world. There is still a place and a sense in which men are brethren and equals. Those who composed the primitive communities believed themselves to be kinsmen in the most literal sense, and there are a multitude of indications that in one stage of thought they must have regarded themselves as equals. When first claiming as landowners the exclusive enjoyment of a definite area of land not only were their shares originally equal, but the equality was preserved by periodical redistribution of the domain. One conclusion may be gathered from the facts collected. Property in land as we understand it—*i.e.*, 'several ownership;' ownership by individuals or groups not larger than families—is a more modern institution than joint property or co-ownership, and the institution familiar to us as individual property in land has arisen from the dissolution under the influence of a great variety of causes of the ancient co-ownership. Other conclusions from modern inquiry ought to be stated less confidently and some only in a negative form. Where the primitive groups of landowners survive competition has very feeble play. This suggests that competition is of relatively modern origin. Competition is the regulated private war of ancient society gradually broken up into indistinguishable atoms. So far as property in land is concerned, unrestricted competition in purchase and exchange has a far more limited field of action even at this moment than an Englishman or an American would suppose. The view of land as equally exchangeable property with an ox seems not only modern, but even distinctively Western. It is most unreservedly accepted in the united States; with little less reserve in England and France; but as we proceed through Eastern Europe it fades gradually away, until in Asia it is wholly lost. At the beginning of the history of ownership it may be laid down at least provisionally, that there was no distinction as now commonly drawn between political and proprietary power—that is, between the power to tax and the power to exact rent. Again, it is possible we may have to revise our ideas of the relative antiquity of the objects of enjoyment we call movables and immovables, real and personal property. Doubtless the great bulk of moveables came into existence after land had begun to be appropriated by groups of men, but there is now much reason for suspecting that some of these commodities were severally owned before this appropriation, and that they exercised great influence in dissolving the primitive collective ownership.

"It is unavoidable that positions like these, stated as they can only be stated here should appear to some paradoxical, to others unimportant. One conclusion can be deduced by the scientific historical inquirer from the facts bearing on the subjects before us. Nobody is at liberty to attack 'several property,' and to say at the same time that he values civilization. The history of the two cannot be disentangled. Civilization is nothing more than a name for the old order of the Aryan world, dissolved, but perpetually reconstituting itself under a vast variety of solvent influence of which infinitely the most powerful have been those which have slowly, and in some parts of the world much less perfectively substituted 'several property' for collective ownership. If such a science as I have endeavoured to shadow forth in this lecture is ever created; if the comparative method applied to class institutions, customs, ideas, and social forces should ever give results at all resembling those given by comparative philology and comparative mythology, it is impossible that the consequences should be insignificant. No knowledge new and true can be added to the mental stock of mankind without effects penetrating deeply. We of Western Europe might come to understand ourselves better. We are, perhaps, too apt to consider ourselves exclusively children of the age of free trade and scientific discovery. Most of the elements of human society come by inheritance. That we have received a great legacy of ideas and habits from the past most of us are at least blindly conscious, but no portion of the influences acting on our nature has been less carefully observed and they have never been examined from the scientific point of view I conceive that the investigation might throw quite a new light on this part of the social mechanism. As one consequence of a new method of inquiry I believe that some celebrated maxims of public policy and private conduct, which contain at most a portion of truth, might be revised and corrected. Among those I do not hesitate to place the famous 'greatest' happiness principle of Bentham. Great as is the reluctance to accept the 'greatest happiness for the greatest number' as the standard of morality, no observant man can doubt that it is fact taking its place in the modern world as the regulative principle of all legislation. The theory has great imperfections, unless some supplementary qualifying principles be discovered, and for these qualifications I look to some new application of comparative methods to customs, ideas, and motives.

"For very obvious reasons I refrain from more than a mere reference to one set of effects which observation of India might have on European thought, those which might be conceived as produced by the spectacle of that most extraordinary experiment the British Government of India, the virtually despotic government of a dependency by a free people. Here I only venture to assert that observation of the British Indian political system might throw a flood of new light on some obscure and misunderstood epochs of history. I take an example in the history of the Romans under the Empire. The functionaries are described as everywhere oppressive and corrupt, the people as enervated, the taxation as excessive, the fortunes of the State are treated as wholly bound up with the crimes and follies of the Emperors. In incompleteness the utter falsity of the picture is well known to the learned, yet even they perhaps have hardly made enough of the most instructive parallels furnished by the British Government of India. The remark has been made that the distinction between the Provinces of the Senate and the Provinces of India seemed to be the British Indian distinction between a regulation and a non-regulation province, but few know how curiously close is the analogy, and how the history of the competing systems has been precisely the same course. Turning to more general topics, let me say how was it that some institutions of the Provinces were crushed down and levelled by the Roman Imperial system, while others derived from the remotest Aryan antiquity were kept in such preservation that they easily blended with the institutions of the wilder Aryan races who broke into the Empire? British India teaches us that part of the destroying process is inevitable. For instance, the mere establishment of a Court of Justice, such as a Roman Court was in Gaul, would alter and transform all the customary rights of the Gallic Celts. On the other hand certain istitutions of a primitive people, their corporations, &c. would be preserved on account of the facilities they afford for civil and fiscal administration. The difficulty of the experiment of governing India, if conscientiously examined, will be regarded with more consideration. The general character of the difficulty may shortly be stated. There is a double current of influences playing upon this remarkable dominion. One of these currents has its origin in this country, beginning in the strong moral and political convictions of a free people. The other arises in India itself, engendered among a dense and dark vegetation of primitive opinion, of prejudice if you please, stubbornly rooted in the *debris* of the past. As has been truly enough said the British rulers of India are like men bound to make their watches keep true time in two longitudes at once. Nevertheless, the paradoxical position must be accepted. If they are too slow, there will be no improvement, if they are too fast there will be no security. The true solution of the problem will be found, I believe, in some such examination and classification of Indian phenomena as that of which I have been venturing to affirm the possiblity. Those who, guided solely by Western social experience are too eager for innovations which seem to them undistinguishable from improvements will perhaps, be overtaken by a wholesome distrust when they see in institutions and customs which would otherwise appear to them ripe for destruction, the materials of knowledge by which the past, and to some extent the present, of the West may be interpreted. On the other hand, though it be virtually impossible to reconcile the great majority of the natives of India to the triumph of Western ideas, manners and practices, which is, nevertheless inevitable, we may, at all events say to the best and most intelligent of them that we do not renovate or destroy in mere arrogance. Whatever be the nature and value of that bundle of influences which we call 'Progress,' nothing can be more certain than that when a society is once touched by it it spreads like a contagion. Yet, so far as our knowledge extends, there was only one society in which it was endimic, and, putting that aside, no race or nationality left entirely to itself appears to have developed any very great intellectual result except perhaps poetry. Not one of those intellectual excellencies which we regard as characteristic of the great progressive races of the world—not the law of the Romans; not the philosophy and sagacity of the Germans; not the luminous order of the French; not the political aptitude of the English; not that insight into physical nature to which all races have contributed—would, apparently, have come into existence if these races had been left to themselves. To one small people, covering in the original seat no more than a handful of territory, it was given to create the principle of progress, of movement upwards and not backwards or downwards—of destruction tending to construction. That people was the Greek. Except the blind forces of Nature nothing moves in this world which is not Greek in its origin. A ferment spreading from that source has victualized all the great progressive races of mankind, penetrating from one to another, and producing results accordant with its hidden and latent genius, and results, of course, often far greater than exhibited in Greece itself. It is this principle of progress which we Englishmen are communicating to India. We did no create it. We deserve no special credit for it. It came to us filtered through many different media. But we have received it, and, as we have received it so we pass it on. There is no reason why if it has time to work, it should not develope in India effects as wonderful as in others of the societies of mankind."

At the conclusion of the lecture a vote of thanks, affirmed at the request of the Vice-Chancellor by long continued applause, was accorded to Sir H. S. Maine, and the proceedings terminated.

THE DILEMMA.

(Continued from the "Bombay Gazette" of 8th June.)

(*Blackwood's Magazine for May.*)

CHAPTER IV

YORKE was not the only person fascinated by Miss Cunningham's grace and beauty. On all sides the new arrival was pronounced to be a charming addition to Mustaphabad society, the general chorus of approval being subject perhaps to reservation in the case of the parents of the Misses Glumme and Peart, who must have felt that those young ladies were now displaced from the position of reigning belles which they had occupied since their arrival at Mustaphabad the previous cold season. Entertainments were set on foot in all directions in honour of the occasion, heralded by a ball given by the Hussars, when the new Calcutta mat laid down in their spacious mess-room, and which those gallant officers had ordered specially for the *fete*, was pronounced on all sides to be even better with the pavement underneath, for dancing upon, than a wooden floor. Not so elastic, perhaps, but so slippery and even. Previous to that occasion our ardent young subaltern had been vouchsafed merely a few glimpses of the lady who now filled all his thoughts. Once, when he passed her driving again on the Course with her father; but, alas! there was no band that evening, and the carriage did not stop. Then, one morning while the 76th were out at drill, and the old major was blundering away worse than ever, till all the officers were visibly out of temper, the adjutant offering his advice, without any pretence of concealment, for releasing the regiment out of its clubbed state, and even the stolid sepoys were laughing, Yorke—looking from his vantage-ground at the head of the light company across the plain which extended along the front of the station, and which served as parade-ground for the different regiments in garrison—saw some figures on horseback emerging from the cloud of dust which marked the spot where the dragoons were exercising—figures which, as they came nearer, he made out to be the commissioner and his daughter, accompanied by Captain Sparrow and the brigadier on his grey pony. They had evidently been watching the cavalry, and were now coming to look at the infantry. A sense of shame at the ridiculous figure the regiment presented almost overcame the rising at his heart as the fair vision approached them. Still, a lady would hardly detect the little faults of manœuvring so obvious to the military eye; the men, at any rate, marched well, for the major had not been long enough in command to diminish their efficiency in this respect, and a finer-looking set was not to be seen in the army. Miss Cunningham had expressed a wish to see a sepoy regiment on parade; the party was evidently coming this way at her suggestion. But no! just as they reached the point where the road to the city intersects the plain at right angles to the parade-grounds, and were near enough for Yorke to mark that she was riding a handsome chestnut Arab, and that she looked, if possible, even more graceful in her riding-habit than in ordinary costume, the party stopped, and after exchanging salutations seperated, the brigadier alone continuing his course in the direction of the regiment, while the others cantered off towards the city, a slight cloud of dusk tracking their steps.

At sight of the approaching brigadier, evidently bent on criticism, for battalion drill was a strong point with him, Major Dumble hastily dismissed the regiment; and while the other officers adjourned to the mess-house, Yorke returned to his bungalow to chew the cud of disappointment.

The next time he saw the fair vision of his waking dreams, she was again driving with her father on the Course, who this time occupied the back-seat with Dr. Mackenzie Maxwell, the civil surgeon,—a stranger sitting beside the young lady, a middle-aged, soldier like man, in plain clothes, wearing a helmet of felt with a white turban round it, and who Yorke thought must be a traveller, such a sun-protecting head-dress not being commonly worn of an evening. Yorke, who did not venture to approach the carriage on this occasion when it stopped near the band, asked Buxey, the station paymaster, sitting alone in his buggy, who the visitor might be. "Be?" replid Buxey; "why, Falkland, of course," as if the question was a superfluous one; and, indeed, as soon as Yorke heard the name he knew who the stranger was; for Colonel Falkland was famous both in war and peace, distinguished for gallantry and skill in various campaigns, and holding high office in that part of India, being at present commissioner of the territory adjacent to Mustaphabad. "Is Miss Cunningham's godfather, you know," continued Buxey. "She was borne in '36, at Benares; Cunningham was assistant-magistrate there, and Falkland and I were stationed there with our regiments, ensigns both of us. Mackenzie Maxwell was there too; he had just joined the—th on first coming out, as assistant-surgeon. Falkland and Cunningham were great friends even then; and when Mrs Cunningham died—she was a famous beauty, poor thing, and died in the first year after her marriage—Falkland used to spend the best part of his time at Cunningham's house, looking after the baby, while its father was at cutchery: hundreds and hundreds of times I suppose he has dandled her on his knee. Then my regiment moved to Dinapore, and he got appointed to the staff in Affghanistan—his first piece of luck that was, for a lot of the fellows in his regiment were killed; and Cunningham sent the child home in charge of Mrs Spangle, the collector's wife at Benares: Spangle was a very crack collector, and would have risen very high in the service if he hadn't died of liver. And now we are all met again after nearly twenty years, all except Spangle; I knew Falkland would not be long in coming over to see his god-daughter after she arrived. There he is, a brevet-colonel of three years' standing, and me still a captain, although nine and a half months senior to him in the service. See what it is to have luck. I don't grudge Falkland his brevets, you know; he has deserved them if ever a man did: but if our regiment had gone to Cabul, and his had gone down to Dinapore, things might have been very different."

As Yorke looked at Falkland's spare figure and erect carriage, and then at Captain Buxey's portley frame almost filling up the buggy, as he sat with pursed-up lips, small round eyes, and splay feet encased in easy shoes, he could not help thinking that perchance something of the differences in their careers might be due to the individual as well as to luck; but his sense of politeness restrained him from saying so.

Then came the Hussar ball. The invitations, of course, included one for Major Dumble and Officers of the 76th N. I., and Yorke could not resist the temptation to take advantage of it, although it was almost the first time since the regiment had been stationed at Mustaphabad that he had presented himself at an entertainment the kind; for he fancied that the Hussars and people generally were disposed to look down on the Native Infantry. The ball was one of exceptional brilliancy; for, besides that sundry travellers who were passing through the place had stopped to partake of the festivities, it happened that the camp of an exalted official was pitched there at the time, and the great person honoured the occasion by his presence, accompanied by a brilliant staff. Yorke, though impatient to be there, came late, and the room was quite full when he arrived. In truth, a brilliant spectacle—nearly forty ladies, and perhaps a hundred and fifty gentlemen, almost all officers in uniform; so large an assembly had never before been witnessed in Mustaphabad. But for our subaltern there was only one lady in the room, sitting, as he entered, on an ottoman at the far end. A dance was in progress, in which all the younger men who could get partners were engaged, and only two cavaliers were in immediate attendance on Miss Cunningham,—Captain Buxey on one side, whose stout figure, cased in a tight coatee, appeared in conspicuous profile as he stooped to talk to the lady; Colonel Tartar on the other. Yorke envied the paymaster his ease and self-possession, although, to be sure, he was old enough to be her father; but they were as nothing to the coolness of Colonel Tartar, who was lolling on the couch, resting on his left elbow, and nursing a leg with his right hand, so that Miss Cunningham had to turn half round and look quite down to speak to him. "Confound his impudence!" thought Yorke; "it is all very well to give himself airs with ordinary ladies, but has the man no sense of propriety to behave like this before such a goddess even in his own ball-room?"

Presently the colonel got up and walked away in a careless manner, and in a sudden fit of boldness Yorke approached the vacant spot.

Miss Cunningham gave him a gracious bow of recognition.

Yorke asked if he might venture to hope for the honour of dancing with her.

"I am really very sorry," she said, with a winning smile, "but I am afraid I am engaged for everything." She spoke as if she really were sorry for his disappointment, and held out her card for him to look at. "Again how different from most of our young ladies!" he thought. "Miss Peart, now, would have given a flippant toss to her silly little head, and laughed as if it were great fun to be able to refuse an invitation, and snub a fellow." Then he said aloud, looking at the card, "There are no names down after the twelfth dance; may I venture hope——"

"I am sorry," she said again, in her low rich voice, "but we are not going to stay after that; papa is not very well to-night, and so we are going away early."

Just then Captain Buxey walked off to speak to one of the great officials staff, and Yorke was left standing alone by her.

"Won't you sit down?" said the lady, with a slight wave of her hand towards the place on her right left vacant by Colonel Tartar.

The young fellow did as he was bid, fancying that all eyes were turned towards him. Every nerve in his body seemed to be in action; it was as if he could hear his heart beat. His boot just touched the edge of her dress as it rested on the ground. It seemed like desecration, yet he dared not move.

Whether it was to relieve him from the embarrassment she noticed, or because she was wholly unconscious of it, she made a beginning of the conversation.

"What a very interesting sight this is, the variety of uniforms makes the scene so brilliant! I have never been to a military ball before, you know. In England one only knows military men by their titles; you scarcely ever seen them in uniform."

"I thought you had lived mostly abroad?"

"Yes, so I have; but in France one does not meet with officers much in society. A great many of them, I believe, have risen from the ranks, and they seem rough in their manners. The Austrian officers we used to see in Italy appeared to be gentleman-like; but my aunt's friends were chiefly among the Italians and they, you know, don't mix at all with the Austrians. I never was in any military society till now."

Yorke worked himself up into a state of frenzy to find something clever to say in reply, but no epigramatic generalisation which would cover the French and Austrian armies or Italian politics came uppermost and Miss Cunningham went on. "I suppose all the officers dressed like Colonel Tartar belong to his regiments?"

"Yes," said Yorke, who had now found words, "and a very handsome uniform it is."

"And those other officers in blue with the embroidered jackets, are they Hussars also?"

"No, those are the Horse-Artillery, and those in the plain blue coats are the Foot-Artillery. They are all one regiment, you know, but officers are picked out to serve with the troops of Horse Artillery, which is quite the crack branch of the service," he added; for our subaltern, although sensitive about the inferiority of his own position, had no small feeling of jealousy prompting him to disparage the others.

"And those in scarlet with embroidered coats?" continued the young lady.

"Oh! those are the head quarter swells—I mean," he stammered, "the headquarter staff. Lucky fellows, they get tremendous salaries, march about all the cold season, and go up to the hills in the hot."

"And who is that officer like a Circassian noble? Is that a fancy dress?"

"Oh no, that is Mr. Chupkin of the Irregulars. Well, it is a fancy dress so far, that they were pretty much what they fancy in the Irregular Cavalry; but that is their regular uniform at least, for a ball-room: they dress like the men on parade and without all that gold embroidery. Ah! that is the service," he continued with enthusiasm; "I would almost rather get into the Irregular Cavalry than even into the Quarter master-Generals department. Excuse my talking shop in this way, he added, apologetically, observing that the fair listener looked puzzled; "but everybody here is so accustomed to the ins and outs of the service, that one forgets you would not take an interest in it."

"But I do take an interest in it," replied the young lady, looking at him with a frank smile. "I want to learn all about these things. But you speak of leaving your own branch of the service. Surely you are proud of commanding those fine-looking sepoys, they look so soldierlike and manly mounting sentry at our house; and papa tells me that yours is a very fine regiment; I suppose that is a reason why your dress is different from that of the other infantry officers."

Yorke blushed as the fair speaker glanced at the wings which he wore instead of epaulets. Could she be wishing to please and flatter? and yet her manner was as if she were ten years older than himself.

He muttered something about his being attached to a flank company, although he was commanding another, and about the 76th being considered a crack corps, yet the next moment was angry with himself for the indiscretion. What a vain simple creature she must think him! With her penetration she must have found out by this time in what small account a native infantry officer was held, and must be laughing at his simple talk about a crack corps.

"There seems such a reality about the soldier's life here," continued the young lady; "one feels quite as if living in a camp. All the officers seem to have medals,"—then noticing that there was no decoration on her companion's breast, she added quickly, "at least those who have not are sure, I suppose, to have opportunities for distinction sooner or later?"

"Oh no, there is no chance of any such luck," replied the youngster, bitterly; "there are no enemies left to fight now. No, Miss Cunningham, I am afraid we subs have joined too late for any honour and glory. The only thing left for a fellow now-a-days, if he cannot get into the Irregular Cavalry or the Quartermaster-General's department, is civil employ, or even the public works; anything is better than regimental duty."

"Leave the army?" asked Miss Cunningham, turning round and looking at him full in the face; when something in his earnest glance made her turn her eyes away again. Then she added in a lower voice, and looking straight before her, "The army is such a noble profession!"

Yorke felt ready to register a vow that he would stick to the regiment come what might, but he bethought him to rejoin—

"Look at Colonel Falkland, he is in civil employ, and yet there is not a finer soldier in the army."

"What is that about Colonel Falkland?" said a musical voice, while at the same time a hand was laid on his shoulder, and looking up he saw that the speaker was Colonel Falkland himself.

"I was reproaching Mr. Yorke for want of military spirit, because he talked of leaving the army," said Miss Cunningham, archly, "and he cited you as a precedent; but you have not left the army, surely!"

"Our young friend's aspirations are very natural, said he colonel, smiling kindly; "we military civilians get all the loaves and fishes in peace-time, and then when campaigning is going on we fall back into our old places, and are very much in the way of our brother officers, I am afraid, who have been doing all the dull work in peace-time."

"No, I didn't mean that, sir," broke in the youngster "but Miss Cunningham misunderstood me: I would'nt leave the army for the world; but I was just going to explain how you were in civil employ and yet had served in all the campaigns too, and had got your brevet for the Sutlej, and another step and a C. B. for—"

"Just what I was saying, replied the colonel, laughing; only you put it in a more generous way. We lucky fellows come in for all the good things on both sides; but your turn will come too, I dont doubt. Every man gets his chance in India, if he is only ready for it. But here is another lucky person, Olivia, for he is coming to claim you for a dance." Then, as an officer of the staff led Miss Cunningham away to a quadrille, Colonel Falkland fell to questioning our subaltern about himself—asked him if he had passed in the language, and whether there was the full number of absentee officers in his regiment, or if there were still room for one of those now with it to obtain an appointment.

Yorke explained that there was already the full number of seven absentees, besides those on furlough, and; led away by the colonels sympathetic interest in his affairs, he went on to say that he had passed in Hindustani, and was hard at work studying military science, so as to be ready for anything that might turn up. "But then you see, sir," he added "there isn't much chance of an opening, for Braddon is sure to have the first vacancy. They can't keep a man like him on regimental duty for ever; its over two years since he was sent back to the regiment."

"Braddon?" said the colonel. "So he belongs to your regiment? Of course, I ought to have remembered that he did. Is he here to-night? I dont recognise his face."

"Oh no, he never shows in public unless he's obliged. You cant expect a man to go about much under such circumstances."

"Tell me," asked the colonel, after a pause—"I dont want to force confidence, but I should be very glad to know if he is going on steadily."

"No fear about him sir" replied Yorke, stoutly. "And he will come to the front again one of these days, you will see. There is not a finer officer of his standing in the army, unless it be Captain Kirke and I should feel it a regular shame if I got an appointment before him, although, of course, I am on the lookout too—its only natural, you know, sir."

Colonel Falkland admitted that it was quite natural, and added, heartily, that he hoped his energy would find some fit scope, and as he moved off, Yorke understood the cause of the colonels popularity, and the respect and admiration felt by all who served with him. He had come under the influence of the charm of his clear, kindly eye, his sweet voice, his courteous yet sincere manner, the sympathy which turned the conversation to the concerns of his companion, the modesty and unselfishness which diverted it from himself. Falkland walked with a slight limp, the effect of a wound received at Sobraon, and wore plain clothes, not well fitting—the only person, besides the commissioner and the station-chaplain, so dressed. And he could scarcely be called handsome; yet Yorke thought him the most distinguished-looking man in the room, not excepting the very distinguished personage who was present.

But not even Colonel Falkland could distract his attention long from the one object which had brought him to the ball. Miss Cunningham was now dancing with Colonel Tartar, who danced well, but was not quite so tall as his partner. "Most women," thought Yorke as he watched her, "would look awkward in such case; but she can't help looking like a princess. She doesn't dance as if it were a tremendous joke, or as if she were performing a condescension, but as if it were a duty, and yet a pleasant one, to please her partner; and how well she keeps him on his good behaviour, and yet without absolutely snubbing him. Miss Glumme now, or Miss Peart, would be so pleased at being asked to dance by Tartar, that they would allow him to be as impudent as he pleased. Miss Glumme wouldn't, understand it, and Miss Peart would enjoy it. But what am I, a poor subaltern of native infantry—with those confounded wings too, which make a fellow look ridiculous—to think of ever winning such a peerless creature as that! I daresay she looks on me as a mere boy, and yet I must be a good five years older, for according to Buxey she is only twenty-one. After all, I may get my company in a few years, and then with a war and a brevet-majority perhaps, her father would not object. But how can I expect her to remain unworn all the time, and have I made even a single step in advance? What a simpleton I must have seemed this evening, with my jargon about the Quartermaster-General's department, and holding two companies! Why couldn't I talk like a man of the world such as she must have been accustomed to meet with at home?"

Thus mused the young man, moodily gazing towards her, as she danced with one partner after another, watching her movements from a corner so fixedly that if the rest of the company had not been engaged in their own concerns, his preoccupation would have been noticed. Once indeed her eyes met his, as she stopped with her partner in the course of a waltz just opposite to where he was standing, and she gave him a glance of acknowledgment which set the young man's heart bounding. Again Yorke established himself nearly opposite the rout-seat on which she was resting between the dances, in the archway which divided the long room; and this time, when she looked up towards him, her face flushed and took a sudden expression of surprise and anxiety, which caused him to drop his eyes and move away, reproaching himself for his too pointed attention, and yet inwardly rejoicing at what he had observed. Surely, he thought, she has learnt my secret; and if I have been too bold and too quick, still she has not treated it with scorn, as she might have done. Something at least has been gained already in my suit. Had Yorke, however, turned round and looked behind him, he would have understood that something other than his ardent glances caused the distress which the lady exhibited.

Shortly after this, Miss Cunningham was led into the supper-tent by Major Winge of the Hussars,—a married man with a large family, thought Yorke with a sigh of relief; and then, just as he was summoning up strength of mind to follow the more distinguished guests there, the young lady emerged again therefrom with her father and Colonel Falkland, and stepping into their carriage, the party drove off.

Yorke passed into the tent, where, among other persons, was Mrs Polwheedle under escort of the eminent personage, who stood by the supper-table while she partook liberally of trifle and champagne; but not even her evident gratification at this distinguished position could conceal a certain sense of uneasiness. "Yes, your Excellency" she observed between the mouthfuls, "a very sweet girl indeed; but I never saw such a thing done before. The brigadier always gives the *pas* to the commissioner, of course, for he is a civilian of twenty-eight years' standing, and so takes rank over a colonel of '51; although I really think that by rights a brigadier commanding a first-class district, and reporting direct to headquarters, ought to be considered as good as a major-general. I hope your Excellency will forgive my boldness in saying so; but if the commissioner were as old as Methuselah it would not make his daughter take rank before any married lady whatever, let alone a brigadier's lady. And your Excellency knows,—who better, indeed?—that it is a rule for parties not to break up till the senior lady present takes her departure. It is really taking a great deal upon herself for a young girl like that to go off in that way from the very tent-door, in front of everybody, almost, as you may say, before supper is half over."

His Excellency observed gravely that it certainly was a sad breach of decorum, but that the young lady was probably ignorant of the rules in such cases, and that her father was understood to be unwell, and indeed looked hardly fit for late hours.

"Oh, of course, your Excellency," replied the lady, "it was not done on purpose; she has has not been much in society, I daresay, poor dear girl—has lived chiefly abroad, where we meet very queer people, I believe; still the commissioner might have told her to say a word before going, just to explain matters, you know. And as for being too ill to stay, I am sure when we were stationed at Dinapore, and the brigadier was only commanding his regiment, the civilians at Patna used to give most elegant entertainments, and many's the time I have stayed till I was ready to drop, waiting till the general's lady should go first, for I always respected other peoples position; and although people say I look so strong, I can assure your Excellency I am often exceedingly delicate, especially being so subject to a rush of blood to the head. If others can put up with illness, so might some people, I think. I have never seen such a thing before since the brigadier has commanded the stations, never."

"But it was papa who was unwell, not the young lady," observed her partner, with a solemn countenance, "however, no doubt, as you rightly observe, it was a shocking solecism; but perhaps a hint from you on the subject would prevent its happening again. Your advice in matters of etiquette and good taste would be quite invaluable to young persons entering on life here. I suppose it would be no good asking you to take anything more? Shall we make way for the hungry folks behind us?" and so saying, his Excellency, offering his arm scorted the lady now radiant with smiles back to the dancing-room.

"Seen his Excellency doing the polite to Mrs Polwheedle?" said Jerry Spragge to a brother sub, as he helped himself to a glass of champagne.

"I should rather think so," replied the other, following the example; best thing out by a long way.

* * * * *

"Did you see Kirke here just now?" said one officer of a native infantry regiment to another, later in the evening, as they stood together in the doorway, watching the dancers.

"Yes," said the other. "I thought it had been settled he was to go back for his regiment; but I suppose that must have been a mistake, or he would not have been here in the uniform of his irregulars."

"Oh no; he has been sent back to regimental duty beyond a doubt, and has had a close shave of a court-martial—the order will be in the next Gazette. I had it from one of the headquarter people."

"Well, it was a cool thing to come here at all under the circumstances, still more to come in the uniform of a corps he has been dismissed from, and with his Excellency in the room, too. I shouldn't be surprised if Tartar and the Hussars were to take the thing up."

"He was only here for a minute or two. I saw the commissioner talking to him, apparently in remonstrance, and he went away immediately afterwards. He is a cousin of the commissioner, you know."

"Well, I am sorry for him," said the last speaker; "although I believe there is little doubt any other man might have been turned out of the service for what he did. It is a pity so fine a soldier can't keep his hands clean."

"A pity indeed. Do you remember the day he pulled our regiment out of that mess?"

"Do I not? By Jove! if he hadn't charged into that mass of Sikhs at the critical moment, and given us time to form up again, we should have come to grief, and no mistake."

"You may say so, indeed. Our fellows were uncommon shaky just at that moment—all abroad, in fact. I shall never forget Kirke's look as he rode past us, waving that long sword of his, eye flashing fire; he looked the very model of a cavalry leader. He had only one squadron with him, and the Sikhs he went at must have been five or six hundred if there was a man. If Victoria Crosses had been going in those days, Kirke ought to have had one for that charge."

"There was another man in the room just now who ought to have had a Victoria Cross, if these things went by merit."

"You mean Falkland?"

"Yes. You were not at Ferozeshah? Ah, my boy, there were wigs on the green that day, and no mistake, and pale faces too! It was just touch and go at one time, I can tell you. Falkland was worth a dozen men to the chief and Lord Hardinge on that day."

"It is strange that these men who promise so well cannot keep straight. There is Braddon, now, as fine a soldier in his line as Kirke, and he, too, must needs get into trouble, although in a different way."

"Yes, and his case will be more difficult to set right. When a man takes to shaking his elbow, there is seldom much chance of a cure. 'Tis a sad pity."

Kirkie's appearance at the ball, which the two officers had been discussing, happened in this wise. While Yorke was standing in the archway, as above described, looking at the one object which engaged his attention, an officer had just entered the room behind him—a handsome, well-built, dark-complexioned man, somewhat above middle height, with a hard, resolute, but good-natured face, smooth shaven save for a large black moustache, with clear cold grey eyes, dressed in a blue tunic with heavy gold embroidery, a scarlet shawl round his waist, and a long straight sword suspended from a shoulder-belt. He, too, was looking towards Miss Cunningham, and it was at sight of him that she betrayed the confusion which Yorke too credulously ascribed to his own love-stricken gaze. Had he looked round, he would have seen Mr. Cunningham step forward from the side of the room where he was in conversation with the military secretary, and address the new-comer apparently in terms of remonstrance, the young lady the while looking down in confusion, studying the point of her little foot as it peeped out from below her dress, as if not daring to watch, yet absorbed in what passed; and that eventually her father fell back into his former place, while Kirke, after occupying his ground some little time, disappeared from the room.

As for Yorke, he went home, soon after the commissioner's party left, in a state of rapture qualified by occasional misgivings, treasuring up each word that had been spoken, each look that had been exchanged.

And at this ball there have been marshalled together for the first time before our gentle Olivia the three men whose destinies are inextricably bound up with her own.

(*To be continued.*)

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Scale of Fare for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
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MESSRS. HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADAM AND COMPANY,
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BEG respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captain of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition for the bottoms of Steam-vessels, and every description of Engineering Plant for the repairs of Steamers, &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and Orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which, they trust, will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention:—
Blue Light and Rockets, English Manufacture.
Best Manilla Rope, at Rs. 38 per cwt.
Do. Coir Rope, at Rs. 10 per cwt.
Do. Tarred Hemp Rope (Europe), at Rs. 22 per cwt.
Steam Engine with boilers, complete.
Iron Chests and Cupboards of sizes.
Pumps of sorts.
Kerosine Oil, best quality.
Best Europe Canvas.
Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-foulding Composition.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
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Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
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Smiths' English Bellows. Clear Cloth.
Mill Stores. Iron Tanks of sizes
Roller Skins. Fire Bricks.
Bundling Twine.
N.B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

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